The New-York Times.

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# THE SOUTHERN PANIC.

## Pennsylvania Comes Nobly to the Aid of Virginia.

## CHARLESTOWN APPALLED BY A COW.

## Correspondence and Other Historical Data.

Charlestown, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Gov. Wise left Harper's Ferry this morning for Richmond, after receiving a dispatch from Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, tendering him the services of 10,000 men, and offering to station a guard along the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Gov. Wise returned thanks for the offer, assuring Gov. Packer that Virginia was able to protect her honor. After the departure of the Governor, Col. Elliott addressed the military, telling them that it was possible they might have to undergo arduous and perilous duties, and that he felt satisfied that, should the Commonwealth be invaded, they would effectually wipe out the stain.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, an alarm was given by one of the sentinels firing his rifle. Military orders were sounded from one end of the town to the other, and caused very great panic among women and children and some men whose nervous systems have become much disordered by the late events. Shutters were closed and lights extinguished in quick time. The excitement continued until 10 o'clock, when it was ascertained that the sentinel had mistaken a cow for a man—that he challenged her, she wouldn't halt, and he fired.

At 3 o'clock this morning another alarm was occasioned by the report of three guns. A sentinel came rushing in, and reported having hailed three men, who, instead of halting, fired at him. Scouts were sent out, but no one could be found, and the town was in an uproar for the balance of the night. The fact is that the soldiers regard it as a frolic, and it is believed that some of them were under the influence of whisky, and were playing pranks on their comrades. All has been quiet to-day.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Major-General Taliaferro arrived here on the express train last evening, and assumed, by direction of Gov. Wise, the command of all the forces. Gen. Taliaferro does not supercede Col. Davis, but was entitled by rank to the command of the whole forces. Col. Davis has been disfranchised under the Anti-Dueling act from holding any office, civil or military, in Virginia. He has acted here as an advising officer.

There was a rumor afloat to-day that there was a party of marauders in the mountains, near Cherry Run.

The sentinels at Charlestown are reported to have been fired on last night.

Gov. Wise exhibits no sort of fear of rescue, but thinks it best to have a good force on the lookout. In reply to a gentleman who asked him this morning if he had any fears of a rescue, he answered he never had the least, but considered it the finest opportunity that had ever offered to put the State into military training. He added: "I can now teach my boys how to carry biscuit in their knapsacks and to arrange bullets in their cartridge-boxes."

### EXCITEMENT ON THE PAN-HANDLE.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A special messenger has arrived here from Northampton, eastern shore of Virginia, for volunteers, it having been ascertained there that an attempt is to be made on the 25th to run off slaves to Canada. There is great excitement among the whole population there.

### GOV. WISE IN WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Gov. Wise reached here this evening. He says Brown is certain to be hung, if he lives to the day now fixed for his execution. The letters written him, expository of plans for Brown's rescue, he says, are from highly respectable sources. He nevertheless has no idea that any attempt will be made.

### SCENES AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY FOR HARPER'S FERRY—ARREST OF BEGGARS AND STRANGERS.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Petersburgh, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

Early yesterday morning this city was the scene of quite an extensive military display. Three of the local volunteer companies had been telegraphed by Gov. Wise, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, to proceed to Harper's Ferry. The receipt of these orders produced great excitement in the city. By 9 o'clock the volunteers had gathered at their head-quarters, where, arrayed in their uniforms and bearing their muskets, they nervously awaited further orders. The orders were for them to proceed to the Court-house, whence they marched to the Richmond dépôt, without the tap of drum or the shrill whistle of the fife. The whole night had been one of intense excitement and concern, and these precautions were adopted that the uneasiness which was felt might not be aggravated. The Light Infantry Grays, under command of Col. Joseph V. Scott, numbered 45 men. The Artillery, numbering 38 men, with two field-pieces, was in command of Capt. Nichols. The City Guard, embracing 32 men, was headed by Capt. May. A large detachment of the volunteer force, with two large guns, was ordered to remain in case of an attack upon Petersburgh, which appeared to be feared in some quarters.

Lt.-Col. D. A. Weisiger in taking command of the soldiers, made them a brief speech, telling them that they were not going upon a pleasure excursion, but to active duty at the seat of war. He assured them that if they fail to perform their duty bravely they would be held amenable to martial law. He was anxious that they should prove themselves as valiant as those who went from Richmond under the command of Gov. Wise to rescue Harper's Ferry from the hands of the seventeen insurgents some time ago; and above all, he urged them to vindicate the honor of Virginia.

The crowd which had assembled at the dépôt cheered the Colonel's speech heartily, and the train, with the defenders of Virginia, moved off. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when it left. In one of the companies was Roger A. Pryor, Esq., member of Congress elect.

Scenes of an affecting nature transpired when the military were ordered away. Maidens shed tears as they embraced their lovers tenderly, perhaps for the last time. Wives wept at their husband's departure, and prayed that they might not fall into the hands of the "rascally Abolitionists;" and friends on every side were solicitous for the fate of the departing ones. Many were the maledictions visited, mentally, upon the Northern scoundrels who had threatened to rescue old Brown, and who thus drew from their homes so many citizens.

The panic has seized all classes of the people, and most exaggerated reports are in circulation. Some think that hordes of Northerners are on their way to invade the State which has given birth to Presidents and statesmen. Petersburgh has been divided into patrol districts, and fines of $25 and $50 are to be imposed upon those who disobey orders to perform patrol duty whenever Major Davenport, the officer left to protect the city, may call for their services. Seven men each from eight companies were on patrol duty last night, and a special detachment was sent to guard the powder-magazine on the other side of the river Appomattox. These warlike preparations are of course a serious interruption to all business in the city, and the suspicions which are excited by them contribute to the same result. If five or six negroes are seen talking together, they are speedily magnified by rumor into a hundred, armed with pitchforks and scythe blades. Beggars are arrested and put into jail, and strangers, if they happen to be poorly dressed, are accosted by the Police and examined. Two of this class who were found a night or two ago, had in their possession a tin cup and a whisky-flask, with a little spirits in it, supposed to be of Northern manufacture, an old jack-knife and a piece of string. They were ordered to leave the city immediately; but before they had time to comply with the injunction they were again taken into custody, and introduced to his Honor Mayor Townes, and a keeper of a clothing store appeared as a witness, and testified that one of the prisoners came into his store and asked him for an old waistcoat; that he told a story about having been at Wheeling and at Harper's Ferry, and that he said he was then on his way to Wilmington, N. C.

Another witness testified that while the prisoner was in the store his companion remained outside, and that while there he whispered to a negro who went into the store and told the prisoner that his friend wished him to come out. After having done this the negro went away.

A Mr. Dawson then deposed that the ragged prisoner came to his store and begged for an old pair of pantaloons, which he gave him. He had seen both prisoners lounging about the city previously. One of them, named Hastings, admitted that he had been drinking beer, and that he was affected by it. He stated that he was a hard-working man, but that he could find nothing to do; that he lived in Baltimore, and never dreamed of doing any harm to the South. Mr. Dawson had given him a pair of pants, and he called on Mr. Mahood to help finish out a suit. His companion stated his name was King; that he was entirely innocent of any intention to do harm, and that he had only asked the negro to call Hastings out of the store. Mayor Townes concluded that both prisoners ought to go to jail, and committed them accordingly.

This morning a citizen named Sylvanus Johnson arrested and brought before the Mayor a man who gave his name as Thomas Brown. This man called on Mr. Johnson, who is the proprietor of a flouring mill, and informed him that he possessed a secret by which he could make a millstone fit for use in a few minutes without using the pick. Johnson considered the explanation which he persuaded Brown to give, very absurd, but nevertheless deemed it best to humor him until he drew from him a statement that he was at Harper's Ferry when Brown captured the town. He said that when the marines broke open the engine-house he saw Old Brown signing an order for something, and heard him say that the one upon whom the order was drawn ought to be honest enough to pay it, "as they had taken from him $300." He stated that he had come from Richmond, by private conveyance about seven miles, and that he had then taken the cars to this city. Mr. Johnson thought all this "very suspicious," and he considered it his duty to arrest the stranger. His Honor decided that Mr. Johnson did right, and praised him for his vigilance. Thomas Brown was remanded to jail.

On Sunday, two men were in the city looking for a missing negro. As they were strangers they were arrested, but succeeded in proving themselves owners of negroes just out of the city, and were, therefore, released from custody. These statements will convey some idea of the excited state of public feeling at present. And yet there are many sober-minded and sensible people who begin to feel disgusted at the foolish fears, and at the unnecessary alarms which have prevailed. Many are desirous of selling their slaves; others talk of leaving the State and settling elsewhere.

There are, in Petersburgh, a number of gentlemen who have come from Northern cities to engage in business. They have, in all respects, conducted themselves in an orderly, upright, gentlemanly manner, but now they are subjected to unjust suspicions by the too zealous vigilants. Every unguarded expression is noted, and every action, especially in the presence of negroes, is observed. Politicians, of course, do all they can to make the most of the agitated state of feeling. Wise is spoken of warmly for the Presidency.

SYCAMORE.

### JOHN BROWN IN PRISON.

THREE CHARACTERISTIC LETTERS FROM JOHN BROWN —HE IS NOT DISMAYED AT THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

A gentleman of this City, who has received the following letter from John Brown, has handed it to us for publication:

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1859.

My Dear Young Friend: I have just received your most kind and welcome letter of the 15th inst., but did not get any other from you. I am under many obligations to you, and to your father, for all the kindness you have shown me, especially since my disaster. May God and your own consciousness ever be your rewarders. Tell your father that I am quite cheerful—that I do not feel myself in the least degraded by my imprisonment, my chain, or the near prospect of the gallows. *Men* cannot imprison or chain or hang the soul. I go joyfully, in behalf of millions that "have no rights" that this *great and glorious*, this *Christian* Republic is "bound to respect." Strange change in morals, political as well as Christian, since 1776! I look forward to other changes to take place in God's good time, fully believing that the "fashion of this world passeth away."

Farewell. May God abundantly bless you all!

Your friend, JOHN BROWN.

The *Independent* of this week publishes a longer letter from Brown, written in response to a note from Rev. H. L. Vaill, of Litchfield, Ct. The italics are Brown's own:

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

Rev. H. L. Vaill:

My Dear Steadfast Friend: Your most kind and most welcome letter of the 8th inst., reached me in due time.

*I am very grateful* for all the good feeling you express, and also for the kind counsels you give, together with your prayers in my behalf. Allow me here to say, that notwithstanding "my soul is amongst lions," still I believe that "God in very deed is with me." You will not therefore feel surprised when I tell you that "I am joyful in all my tribulations;" that I do not feel condemned of him whose judgment is just; nor of my own conscience. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chain, or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been (though utterly unworthy) permitted to "suffer affliction with God's people," but have also had a great many rare opportunities for "preaching *righteousness* in the great congregation." I trust it will not be all lost. The jailor (in whose charge I am) and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind; and notwithstanding he was one of the bravest of all who *fought me*, he is *now* being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but *brave* men are likely to be *humane* to a fallen foe. "Cowards prove their *courage* by their *ferocity*." It may be done in that way with but little risk.

I wish I could write you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, *clergymen* among others. Christ, the great captain of *liberty* as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in my hand, ("the sword of the Spirit,") and I pray God to make me a faithful soldier, wherever he may send me, not less on the scaffold than when surrounded by my warmest sympathizers.

My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not forgotten our last meeting, nor our retrospective look over the route by which God had then led us; and I bless his name that he has again enabled me to hear your words of cheering and comfort, at a time when I, at least, am on the "brink of Jordan." See Bunyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite mercy grant us soon another meeting on the opposite shore. I have often passed under the rod of him whom I call my father; and certainly no son ever needed it oftener: and yet I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the secret of this somewhat early. It has been in making the prosperity and the happiness of others *my own*; so that really I have had a great deal of prosperity. I am very prosperous still; and looking forward to a time when "peace on earth and good-will to men" shall everywhere prevail. I have no murmuring thoughts or envious feelings to fret my mind. "I'll praise my Maker with my breath."

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacon John, and I loved him much; and in view of the many choice friends I have had here, I am led the more earnestly to pray, "gather not my soul with the *unrighteous*."

Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of comfort to them:

As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have *done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity*. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that, in the *worst event*, it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I can now see no possible cause to alter my mind. I am not as yet, in the *main*, at all disappointed. I have been a *good deal* disappointed as it regards *myself* in not keeping up *to my own plans*; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that even; for God's plan was infinitely better, *no doubt*, or I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delilah wherein his great strength lay, he would probably have never overturned the house. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act *very contrary* to my *better judgment*; and I have lost my *two* noble boys, and other friends, if not my *two eyes*.

But "God's will, *not mine*, be done." I feel a comfortable hope that like that erring servant of whom I have just been writing, *even* I may (through infinite mercy in Christ Jesus) yet "*die in faith*." As to both the time and manner of my death—I have but very little trouble on that score; and *am able* to be (as you exhort) "of good cheer."

I send through you my best wishes to Mrs. W—— and her son George, and to all dear friends. May the God of the *poor and oppressed* be the God and Saviour of you all.

Farewell, till we *meet again*.

Your friend in truth,
JOHN BROWN.

The Cleveland *Herald* has been permitted to publish the subjoined letter from Brown, addressed to a half-brother, residing in Ohio:

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 12, 1859.

Dear Brother Jeremiah: Your kind letter of the 9th inst. is received, and also one from Mr. Tilden, for both of which I am greatly obliged. You inquire, "Can I do anything for you or your family?" I would answer that my sons, as well as my wife and my daughter, are all very poor, and that anything that may hereafter be due me from my father's estate, I wish paid to them, as I will endeavor *hereafter to describe*, without legal formalities to consume it all. One of my boys has been so entirely used up as very likely to be in want of comfortable clothing for the Winter. I have, through the kindness of friends, fifteen dollars to send him, which I will remit shortly. If you know where to reach *him*, please send him that amount at once, as I shall remit the same *to you* by a safe conveyance. If I had a plain statement from Mr. Thompson of the state of my accounts, with the estate of my father, I should then better know what to say about that matter. As it is I have not the least memorandum left me to refer to. If Mr. Thompson will make me a statement, and charge *my dividend fully for his trouble*, I would be greatly obliged to him. In that case you can send me any remarks of your own. I am gaining in health slowly; and am *quite cheerful* in view of my approaching end, being fully persuaded that I am worth inconceivably more to *hang* than for any other purpose. God Almighty bless and save you all. Your affection brother,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—Nov. 13.—Say to my poor boys never to grieve for one moment on my account, and should many of you live to see the time when you will not blush to own your relation to Old John Brown, it will not be more strange than many things that have happened. I feel a thousand times more on account of my sorrowing friends than on my own account. So far as *I am concerned*, I "count it all joy." "I have fought the good fight," and have, as I trust, "finished my course." Please show this to any of my family that you may see. My love to all, and may God, in infinite mercy, for Christ's sake, bless and save you all. Your affectionate brother, J. BROWN.

### BROWN DURING THE ATTACK UPON THE ARMORY.

*From the Louisville Journal.*

A distinguished citizen of Indiana, probably Gov. Willard, who attended the late trials at Charlestown, Va., had an interview, while there, with Mr. Washington, who was one of Old Brown's prisoners in the United States Armory. Mr. Washington freely admits that the prisoners were treated with gentleness and humanity, yet he came to the conclusion, that, in some respects, Old Brown is a terrible ruffian at heart.

According to Mr. Washington's statement, Old Brown, during the investment of the Armory and the attack upon it by the troops, was the busiest and most vigilant of all the rebels in watching through loopholes and crevices for opportunities to kill those outside. Whilst he was thus watching, rifle in hand, one of his own sons was shot through the body and fell within four or five feet of him. The young man groaned and cried aloud in his agony, begging that some one of his comrades would kill him at once. Thereupon Old Brown, turning for a few moments an unmoved and unsympathizing glance upon his expiring son, sternly bade him be silent and die like a man, and then instantly turned his attention back to his own work of killing. A very short time afterwards his other son was shot down almost exactly like the first, and, with loud moans, called upon a comrade for a revolver that he might kill himself. And old Brown, turning upon him as he had turned upon the brother, rebuked him for his noise, without a word or a look of sympathy or regret, and straightway betook himself again to the business of murder. And all the while, standing with his two dying children behind him, and holding his rifle pointed in front, he was drumming at intervals upon the barrel of his weapon of death with the fingers of his left hand, as calmly and with as much apparent unconcern as if he had been engaged in some amusement.

There can be no doubt of old Brown's coolness and untameable courage, but such qualities cannot compensate for the absence of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature. It is not enough that he can look upon his own death as immovably as he could contemplate the death and hear the death-groans of his children.

### CAPT. BROWN FROM A PRO-SLAVERY POINT OF VIEW.

John D. Pennybacker, the member-elect of the Virginia Senate from the Rockingham District, furnishes the Harrisonburgh *Register* with an account of his experience with Ossawatomie Brown in Kansas, which proves the Abolition martyr to be a robber in the lowest acceptation of the term. Mr. Pennybacker was United States Survey Examiner in the Territory, and was with Capt. Pate's party when it was captured by artifice at Black Jack. He says Brown would not have spared his prisoners' lives then, but that his own two sons were in prison at Lecompton. The statement continues:

"While in his hands, I heard Brown's son boast of the horses they had stolen from Missouri and elsewhere. I also saw a party start out for the purpose of robbing an Indian trading post (Joseph Bernard's,) and saw them return loaded with the goods (some $8,000 worth,) Old Brown exclaiming as they came in, 'Well done, my boys!' Brown told me himself that his hand was against every man, Free State or Pro-Slavery, who was not willing to join his band, and that he would kill one as soon as the other. His son Frederick was killed at Ossawatomie by Martin White, a Free State man, who had refused to join Brown's company, and was thereupon robbed and ordered to leave the Territory.

John Brown was afterwards whipped at Ossawatomie, and I believe he then left the Territory. Of his subsequent operations there I know nothing. That he, without provocation, inhumanly murdered men in their beds, I know. That he committed robbery and thefts of goods and horses I heard from his son and his own men, and saw with my own eyes; but that he ever gave as an excuse that he was attempting to run off slaves while doing this 'Kansas work' I never heard from him or any one else. There was not a slave within forty miles of Pottawattomie Creek, where he committed the murders, and not one of the murdered men had ever raised an arm against him.

Thus much for the religious fanaticism and humanity of Brown, 'the martyr.' His boldness, daring and unscrupulousness pointed him out as a fit instrument for carrying out the hellish designs of men too cowardly to execute their own base schemes."

### INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

Charlestown, Monday, Nov. 21.

During the day the visiting military were all allowed an opportunity to see the prisoners. They were received by Capt. Brown and his fellow-prisoners with much cordiality, although Brown remarked to one of his interrogators that he objected to being made a monkey-show of. To all questions he responded very frankly, justifying, of course, his action in the recent invasion. Cook was as usual very gentlemanly and communicative, and spoke frankly to all. He states that he is prepared to die; that he would be perfectly willing to be shot, but that he has a horror of being hung, as it is a mode of punishment to which he has always had great repugnance. Coppic and the negroes had but little to say, and seemed perfectly resigned to their fate. The prisoner Hazlett did not impress the visitors favorably, as he is very rough in his looks, and has a dare-devil manner of deporting himself.

The prisoners were visited by Governor Wise and staff in the afternoon, and the interview was long and interesting, as well as full and frank on both sides. Brown was still as determined as ever, justifying his course, and regretting, as he says, the *error* he committed by not letting the train pass unmolested. Cook said he only intended to assist in the escape of runaway slaves, and thought the punishment allotted by the jury too severe for the crime. Governor Wise left them, with an injunction that they prepare for their doom, as under no circumstances whatever would the arm of the Executive be interposed in their behalf, which assurance did not seem to affect them in the least. Governor Wise has assured many of our citizens that he would not interfere with the sentence of the Court, and, as an evidence of the utter hopelessness of Executive clemency, he says that the only man who stood the least chance of mercy was Edwin Coppic, and that he stood no chance at all!

Last night, through the courtesy of Capt. Avis, the jailor, I was allowed an interview with old Brown. I was received very kindly by him, and in a few minutes the subject of Slavery was introduced, upon which he spoke with the greatest pleasure. He thinks Virginians a generous people, but abhors the institution of Slavery. Says he made the blunder in holding the engine-house instead of the bridge. Says he could have fortified each end of the bridge with his small number of men, and would have given our troops a good deal of trouble before they would have surrendered. For this great blunder he says he *ought to be hanged!* He informed me that he had yesterday sold a Sharp's rifle to Mr. Henry Clay Ward, of Alexandria. He also says he has a very high opinion of Gov. Wise, his bravery and chivalrous character, but thinks he would rather deal with Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas renown, than the Governor. I then questioned him in regard to his opinion on the subject of amalgamation, when he responded, that although he was opposed to it, yet he would much prefer a son or a daughter of his to marry an industrious and honest negro than an indolent and dishonest white man. He also says he is perfectly resigned to his fate, and is unconscious of having committed any crime.

### ARDOR OF A VIRGINIA BLACKSMITH.

A BLACK GUARD WANTED FOR CHARLESTOWN.

*From the Richmond Whig.*

On Saturday night, when the troops were making ready to leave for Charlestown, Lomax B. Smith, a free man of color, and the well-known barber in the basement of the Exchange Hotel, hastened to the office of the Mayor, and offered his services and those of his colored friends for the work at Charlestown. He said he and his comrades were ready to put themselves under the Governor and Mayor for any service they might require of them. If any fighting was to be done, in behalf of Old Virginny and the white folks, they would do their best; if not, they were willing to accompany the troops in the capacity of body servants, and shave them, and brush their clothes, and black their boots, or do anything else that might be wanting of them. Now, Smith is a man of respectability, intelligence, and property, and is more of a gentleman than any Abolitionist in the United States—for his principles and his deportment are both those of the gentleman; which cannot be said of the canting advocates of the "irrepressible conflict." Here, then, is a striking illustration of their fidelity and attachment to their own homes and real friends, of the Southern people of color, bond and free. We are sure there is not one slave in a thousand, who would raise his hand against his master and his master's family, under any circumstances. And yet the Abolition villains at the North affect to mourn over the sad condition of the Southern slave—a condition infinitely superior, in all respects, to their own!

We wish the Governor had constituted the Guard at Charlestown of slaves entirely, with the exception of about one white man to ten negroes. We think such a guard would have been amply sufficient. At least we should have been willing to repose the utmost confidence in it, under the conviction that, under the direction of their masters, they would have proved faithful, true, and efficient in the hour of trial, and despatched, in double-quick time, all the Abolitionists that might dare attempt the rescue of old Brown. It is not too late for us, even now, to commend this suggestion to the consideration of Gov. Wise, and we accordingly hope he will give it his attention.

### VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE FOR CLEMENCY.

The Frankfort *Yeoman*, of the 10th inst., contains the following article, understood to be from the pen of Vice-President Breckinridge:

"The previous history of this hoary convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to Executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon a sheetless wagon, that ship of the plains, rifled of its contents and its cattle, and near by remains all that is left of the murdered teamster. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for his late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has been emboldened by this success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he lies a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of Brown's previous life to steel Gov. Wise against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, if ever a traitor, and a murderer and a robber did; but it would place the South upon a vantage ground in the eyes of the whole world; it would show that the spirit of Legree does not pervade our people; that conscious of the rectitude and humanity of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which consigned the accomplished André to an ignominious death, which, if anything has, left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest name, but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the very fittest subject upon which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miserable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yea, many times, and with cursing and swearing, declared that they "know not the man." They are even attempting to precipitate his fate, and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Gov. Wise; for they believe that such a course toward a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy, would lash him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished *matador*, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a martyr's death would bring to them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an array embracing Arnold and Rienzi, and even the sainted martyr of Bohemia, to whom to liken the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blazonry of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old John Brown is executed, there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood; relics of the martyr will be paraded throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there, as at the tomb of Thomas A'Becket. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and as that of Joe Smith to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and Governor Wise would be compared to Julian the Apostate, or Grahame of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, who maintains his position solely by the assistance of the Zouaves and Turcos, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule—with treason plotting at his palace gates, and himself surrounded by assassins as subtle as the Thugs of India—if such a man in such a position with a single dash of the pen can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends thousands of exiled enemies, many of them with abilities in comparison with which the mental endowments of Seward and Lincoln and Chase are as stupidity—if this can be done with the applause of half a universe, think of the shame which must rest upon the Commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty, and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is an astonishment to many who call themselves patriots; we say, think of the shame that must rest upon her, if her security demands and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.

### GOV. WISE'S NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PLOT TO RESCUE JOHN BROWN—THE REVELATIONS WHICH CALLED OUT THE MILITARY.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.*

The information and intelligence that induced Gov Wise to move forward the troops to Charlestown so long before the execution were contained in dispatches and letters which too plainly indicated a settled purpose of rescue. In the opinion of Gov. Wise the presence of a large body of well-appointed troops would advise evil-disposed persons of the folly of such an attempt, and thus be the means of preserving life To have delayed advancing the troops would have encouraged the Abolitionists to prosecute their organization for a rescue, and enable them to impose on the thoughtless by misrepresenting the danger, and underrating the number of troops that now guard the prisoner.

The intelligence which induced Col. Davis to telegraph for five hundred troops was communicated *by a respectable and responsible citizen of Virginia just from Ohio, and whose statement was every way entitled to full faith and credit.* This intelligence was not communicated to Gov. Wise, but merely the order for five hundred troops to be immediately dispatched, which was promptly complied with, without inquiry as to the necessity for them.

That the public may see the fixed determination of a large portion of the North to attempt a rescue, we subjoin extracts from letters from reliable persons. From these letters we have omitted all portions that could lead to the discovery of the authors' names. We are induced to this course from a regard to the persons who have given the information. *These are but selections from hundreds, from anonymous and reliable sources, which have been received.* There may be no foundation for the rumor, and we sincerely hope there is not; but we cannot read the letters received by the Executive without feeling convinced that the rescue of Old Brown is being actively planned by a well-provided organization.

Let it be remembered that these letters are from reliable persons, with names attached, and that they speak of what they know and have seen. They bring no idle and irresponsible rumor, but relate facts that cannot but convince the most incredulous that there are those in the Northern States who have been planning the rescue of John Brown. The presence of a large military force would, it was hoped, arrest this organization, convince its leaders of their folly, and show the country that Virginia will enforce the judgments of her courts.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LEWISBURGH, UNION COUNTY, PENN., NOV. 15, 1859.

"As a friend to the Constitution and the Union, I feel it my duty to apprise you of a sworn, secret and lawless band of fanatical Abolitionists and Black Republicans now forming in this as well as several other counties in this State. The principal organization is in this village, and auxiliary societies exist in the neighboring towns. The call themselves 'The Noble Sons of Liberty,' and, as far as I can learn, number about five hundred in all, and are led by Capt. James Smelly, *alias* 'Limber Jim,' an ultra Abolitionist of this village. They are armed with a pair of Colt's revolvers each, and design dropping into Charlestown and the adjacent places by ones and twos, so as to avoid suspicion, and when all are collected at Charlestown, at a certain signal, pounce upon the jail and demand the release of that old villain John Brown, now a prisoner in the hands of the Judiciary of your State.

The reason for using revolvers is that they can be carried about the person without attracting attention or exciting suspicion.

The exact time for collecting the forces of the brigands above mentioned I could not ascertain, but they will go to Charlestown in disguise, and mostly by night, which, I believe, is the plan adopted by their ringleader.

Thus far they have observed the utmost secrecy as to the existence and object of their association; and, to avoid suspicion on the part of all outsiders here, they will leave gradually, so that their motives may not be suspected until a day or two previous to the execution of Brown. * * * * *

*I was ushered into a large room, where, to my astonishment, I found about seventy-five persons congregated—all seemingly conversing upon some topic which they wished kept secret.* * * * * * *

While I was in the room several persons were initiated, and took the oath of membership."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM NEW-YORK, NOV. 14, 1859.

"My object in addressing you is to inform you of the existence of *an organization in this City, extending to the City of Boston and the interior of this State, which has for its object the rescue of John Brown, the insurrectionist, on the day and in the event of the execution.* The organization is composed exclusively of crazy Abolitionists, and runaway negroes, and yet their plans are very extensive, and apparently practicable, and, if carried out, well calculated to insure the accomplishment of the object. If, however, they should fail in the attempt to release Brown they propose to wreak their vengeance upon those who have been instrumental in securing that justice for the criminal which he so richly deserves. My informant is a man of character, and, I believe, of strict integrity, who is identified in some manner with the organization himself, though I have endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in such a perilous enterprise. All that I have learned in relation to this affair was imparted to me in confidence, but an irresistible sense of duty, and the hope that the whole may be frustrated, (if such an object is really contemplated,) constrains me to acquaint you with the facts."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HARRISBURGH.

"I will reveal to you a conversation between myself and a man from this town, who has traveled recently through New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. His statement is this: He conversed with a man from Ohio, who told him that you knew the North too well not to reprieve those men under sentence; and that, if you did not reprieve them, *they would certainly rescue them*. He was then told there, by a man who was favorable to the South, *that there was certainly a movement on foot to rescue the fugitives now under sentence.* He was also told, by the same person, that there was a company of men, numbering 250, who had left that State under pretence of going out on a hunting excursion, but the statement was false, as their intention was to come to Virginia and skulk around until the day of the execution of the prisoners, and then to rescue them with aid from New-York.

He says the New-York people are decidedly in favor of rescuing him, (Brown.) Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown preceding the day of the execution."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COLUMBIA, TENN.

"I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the Abolitionists to rescue old Brown and his party. I am a Northern man, but have no sympathy with these scoundrels, who would murder innocent women and children.

The writer of the letter supposed I would keep secret everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken."

### JOHN G. WHITTIER ON THE REBELLION.

The Amesbury *Villager*, published in the town where John G. Whittier resides, publishes an article from the poet's pen on the Harper's Ferry outbreak. It is entitled "The Lesson of the Day," and bears Mr. Whittier's initials. It condemns "the mad scheme" of Brown and his associates, while confessing a deep pity for them. Mr. Whittier acknowledges the doctrine of non-resistance in its fullest sense, and says he has never inculcated the employment of any other instrumentalities against Slavery than such as are in accordance with the peaceful precepts of Christianity and the Constitution of the United States. But in view of the popular doctrine of resistance to tyrants, everywhere taught and flaunted before the slaves, he wonders that insurrection is not the normal state of a slave community. And it is noteworthy that the only really formidable insurrections at the South, originated among the slaves themselves, previous to the present Anti-Slavery movement. Interference from without is manifestly a failure, and will not be likely to be repeated in the present century.

But the lesson should be treasured up by the South, for the staying of that career of of aggression which tends to provoke retaliation upon Slavery. This has been the moving cause of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and the South will yet see it. "The time is near at hand," says Mr. Whittier, "we feel safe in predicting, when the intelligent slaveholder will regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Dred Scott decision, as measures suicidal to their professed object; and falling back upon the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, he will repudiate the new maxims and measures of his party leaders." The Slave States, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot look for the quiet security of free communities, but they can enjoy immunity from all outside interference, by faithfully keeping the institution to themselves. Kansas atrocities must never again be attempted; fillibusters must be kept down, they must not encourage the reopening of the African slave-trade, nor threaten disunion and civil war, if they cannot place their favorite partisans in office. It is shown that the South has really nothing to complain of in the treatment she has always received from the North. We copy the closing paragraph of Mr. Whittier's communication, where he refers to the probable triumphs of the Republican Party:

"Everything now indicates that at the next Presidential election the Republican Party will be successful. The moral and political influence of that party will, of course, be exerted to place the Government where it was left by the Fathers of the Revolution. There is not a plank in its platform which has not been hewn and squared by Washington, Jefferson, Pinckney, and Wythe. While it will repress all interference with Slavery in the States where it exists, it will at the same time forbid its further extension, and secure the free States and Territories from its aggressions. It will interpret the Constitution in the light shed upon it by the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of 1787, and the words of the Preamble affixed to the instrument itself, wherein its framers defined its object to be the promotion of 'domestic tranquility and the security of the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity.' And with whatever unfounded apprehensions they may now look forward to the inauguration of a Republican Administration, no part of the country will have greater reason for thanksgiving in that event, than the Slave States themselves."

J. G. W.

# FROM CALIFORNIA.

## The United States Senatorship—Blunders of Gov. Weller—Quartz Mining, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

There can be little doubt that Gov. Weller blundered sadly in his course upon this Senatorial question, especially in making an appointment after having committed himself against its necessity, and stating that a Senator could be elected by the Legislature in ample time to be in his seat before Congress would transact any important business. If the Governor was to make an appointment at all he should have done it long ago, when he would have disappointed few rival candidates, whereas he now has excited the bitter hostility of a legion of aspirants, each of whom thinks himself especially injured and insulted by the selection of Mr. Haun. It is safe to say that Mr. Weller has not improved his own chances of being elected to the vacancy.

Col. Frederick W. Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-Road Expedition, has completed his work for the season, closed up his affairs, and will probably start within a few days on his return to Washington. The Colonel has been very successful in locating and working his road,—and over nine thousand emigrants, who traveled it this year, have united in a published testimonial certifying it as an excellent route, and recommending its adoption by future emigration. But the Colonel seems to have been guilty of two alarming indiscretions—that of having on hand an unexpended balance of $75,000 of the appropriation entrusted to his hands, and also of selling his Government mules at a handsome profit.

Some of our quartz miners are decidedly "huffy" about Horace Greeley's comments upon quartz mining operations in California, in which he estimated that three out of every four quartz mills in the State are failures. In answer to Mr. Greeley's statement that quartz work yielding $20 per ton will not pay with labor at $2 50 to $3 per day, one very intelligent and practical correspondent writes as follows:

"He is a long way off when he says that $20 rock will not pay with labor at $2 50 and $3 per day. Why, with $20 rock and machinery, costing, say $20,000—taking the highest average expenses—an establishment would produce over $70,000 per annum, net profit. Let us make some calculations: The average expenses of extracting quartz does not exceed $5 per ton. The average expenses of working it, including wear of 'shoes,' &c., does not exceed $5 per ton more, and where water is the motive power $3 is a high estimate. We will then allow $1 per ton for transportation—and the great majority of mills have no expenses of this kind. Now, this will be an expense of $11 per ton, and there are thousands of tons extracted for from $2 to $3. It is admitted that there is also quartz costing as high as $20 per ton; but these are very rare instances. The cost of pumping is but a slight expense above washing, where the same is attached to a mill; we will call it $1 per ton on an average. This brings the expense to $12 per ton, which, I believe, every miner will say is too high an average estimate."

We have in San Francisco a man of considerable ability, named Norton, who in 1850 was one of the wealthy men of California, but who is now reduced to poverty and insanity. His hallucination is quite harmless, however, and leads him to imagine himself the Emperor of the United States. Every few days he issues a manifesto through the Press, and the fact that none of them are heeded by his subjects seems not to discourage him in the least.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Burglar Sentenced.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, a young man named Henry Meyers pleaded guilty to an indictment for burglary in the first degree, and was sentenced to ten years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. He robbed the house of Mr. John W. Thompson, on the 21st of October last.

Church Robbed.—A thief broke into the Lee-avenue Church on Tuesday night and stole a carpet, with which he managed to escape.

The Canvass.—The County Board of Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die.*

Stabbing Affray at Sea.—A stabbing affray took place outside Sandy Hook, on the 22d inst., on board the bark *Mayflower*, which sailed hence on the 21st for Barbadoes, in which the mate, Chas. Hotchkiss, was dangerously wounded. It appears that the mate and a seaman named Brown, had some words, when the former struck the latter with a belaying pin or stick, which so exasperated Brown that he immediately stabbed him, just below the heart. The wounded man and Brown were both brought to Quarantine, by the pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 4, where the man Brown was delivered to Officers Vandezee and Swaine, who took him before the United States Marshal, and the wounded man sent to the Seaman's Retreat, where he now lies in a precarious situation.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Rumored Plan for Organizing the House—What Mr. Boteler Says—The Coming Message—Mexican Items.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A correspondent of one of your New-York cotemporaries denies that Gen. Nicholson is managing the organization of the House, in connection with Jere. Clemens—an assertion, as far as I know, never made—but admits the truth of the Times' dispatch in other particulars, and its importance. Perhaps Gen. Nicholson would like, if he could, to have a hand in the matter.

I am authorized by Hon. Alexander R. Boteler to say that under no circumstances will he cast a vote for any ticket supported by Republican influence.

Hon. Miles Taylor is now spoken of here as the probable Democratic nominee for Speaker.

The Message, and the accompanying reports, will not be printed in advance of their delivery to Congress; and all official safeguards have been doubled to prevent the possibility of a leak. Instant removal is threatened against any employe who shall reveal an item. They will have to catch their hare before they skin it.

Señors Mata and Brandizran had a long interview to-day, relative to Mexican affairs, one speaking for the Juarez, the other for the Miramon Government No credit is given to the dispatch stating that Miramon had left Mexico. That the flight could have happened as reported, and been known in Vera Cruz on the 11th, is simply impossible. Robles, according to the dispatches received at Washington, was in negotiation with agents of the Liberal government, and would certainly come over to the support of Juarez.

The Post-office Department is disposed to doubt the popularity of the ruled envelopes, and probably no more will be ordered.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Our Minister to Spain, Mr. Preston, is expected home by the next steamer. The President has given him leave of absence for six months.

There is such information in Washington as warrants the belief that all differences between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, will soon be adjusted through the agency of Mr. Wyke, English Minister to Central America. A part of the arrangement was the recent settlement of the boundary of Honduras.

Thomas F. Meagher, to-day, brought dispatches to the State Department from Mr. Dimitry, Minister to Costa Rica, who it appears has made a favorable impression on the Government of that Republic.

The President did not receive visitors to-day, being engaged on his Annual Message, which he expects to finish during the present week.

Fifteen hundred cases are pending in the United States Court of Claims, but thirteen only are ready for trial.

Judge Douglas is still confined to his room, but is gradually recovering his health.

Daniel B. Martin has resigned his commission as Chief Engineer in the Navy.

The various Government offices will be closed to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day.

## WRECK OF THE INDIAN.

### Supposed Loss of Lives—Boats Missing—The Steamship Delta.

Portland, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Indian* went ashore on Monday the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock in the morning, off Joseph and Mary, and is a total wreck. She parted amidships. Two boats are missing and three men lost. It is thought some of the cabin articles may be saved. There are no further particulars as yet.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The Agent of the Associated Press in Halifax telegraphs that further news from the wreck of the *Indian* is expected hourly, but that the locality is difficult to hear from. The Nova Scotia line closed at its usual hour this evening, refusing to keep open beyond it, for the benefit of the public. We are therefore unable to furnish any additional information to-night. Nothing has as yet been heard of the whereabouts of the passengers and crew.

The steamship *Delta*, which was at first conjectured to be the wrecked vessel, has arrived at Sydney, C. B.

### From the Plains.

DEATH OF KIT CARSON—INDIAN TROUBLES—NAVIGATION OF THE YELLOW STONE RIVER.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The Omaha *Republican* announces, on the authority of persons just from Fort Kearney, the death of Kit Carson, the famous mountaineer, which occurred at Taos, New-Mexico, where he was Indian Agent.

Major Schoonover, Agent for the Upper Missouri Sioux Indians, arrived at St. Joseph's on Monday. He reports that the Sioux have sworn vengeance against all whites found in their country.

Major Schoonover says that the Yellow Stone River is navigable for steamers for nine hundred miles above its confluence with the Missouri, and that goods can be landed within four hundred miles of Salt Lake City, and very near several forts in that region.

### The Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad met to-day to the number of twenty-one, and re-elected Mr. Garrett as President of the Company. He received all the votes excepting eight, which were blank.

### The Dickinson College Story.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A dispatch from President Collins, of Dickenson College, says that the report that one hundred of the students were in rebellion, has no foundation in fact. He asserts that the former dispatch was an imposition.

[The dispatch in question was not admitted into the Times.—Ed.]

### Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The line is in working order to St. John, N. B., but up to the closing hour this evening, nothing has been heard of the steamship *Circassian*, which was to have left Galway on the 12th inst., for St. Johns and New-York

### Italian National Society.

COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK.

The Italian National Society, established some years ago under the direction of Marquis Pallavicino and Gen. Garibaldi, after having prepared the present movement for the Italian independence, under the auspices of Victor Emanuel, suspended operations as soon as the war began. But now that the peace of Villafranca has put an obstacle to that movement before its object was accomplished, the same National Society has organized under the Presidency of Gen. Garibaldi, and made an appeal for coöperation to all the Italians at home and abroad.

The undersigned, members of the Italian Committee, organized in this City for the aid of the families of the Italian soldiers, do hereby answer that call, and are ready to act, together with their friends, as a Committeee of the Italian National Society.

G. ALBINOLA, E. P. FABBRI,
V. BOTTA, O. FABBRICOTTI,
Dr. CECCAVINI, G. GAJANI,
E. G. FABBRI, M. POSTACALDI,

New-York, Nov. 22, 1859.

### "A Celt Catching a Tartar."

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The friends of Mr. Morrissey, who is now absent from the City in consequence of a death in his family, are desirous of contradicting *in toto* the statement which appears in your issue of this morning, headed "A Celt catches a Tartar." It is false in every respect.

Yours faithfully,
FRIENDS OF MR. MORRISSEY.

## THINGS IN ENGLAND.

### Active Naval Preparations—Garibaldi—Lord Brougham—The Australian Mail Contract—Thackeray's New Serial—Chisholm Ansley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

Guy Fawkes day! Hurrah for WISEMAN! Little boys will let off their traditional crackers under the Puseyite nose. There is a smell of gunpowder from France, Italy, Austria, Morocco, and the country whose virtuous Queen makes pilgrimages to the shrine of our Lady of Atocha. There is gunpowder laid over and under the fairest part of Europe, and perhaps some in the cellars of this tight little island, and a gory spectre stands by ready to fire the train, and purify the atmosphere with the sulphurous fumes, as much as even the Poet Laureate could desire. War with Morocco is certain. France will be in the row. England does not like it, and the British Lion shows symptoms of awakening. Like Barbaropa in the poem—

> "In dreaming nods he often
> Half opes his deep-closed eye."

Verily, sixty workmen are added to his dockyards, and the "greatest activity prevails." The alliance is getting cold, and the most hollow friendship that ever two great nations professed, in the lying documents of their rulers and diplomatists, is wearing its disguise with greater carelessness daily. In my opinion, the time has past to catch England napping. She has the Winter, and so far a stormy one, before her. Riflemen are really "forming," and finding out the scarcity of arms. Our fleet is becoming respectable. The channel squadron, standing out to sea in the teeth of the terrific gale which wrecked the *Royal Charter*, behaved splendidly. It put out to face the storm from off Plymouth, and not a man, a spar or a sail was lost in the most tremendous weather that has vexed our coast for twenty years past. Round and about the Eddystone Light-house the huge ships waltzed and spun like leviathans on a frolic. In the meantime the Spaniards are making rather a mull of their embarkation. The weather is still stormy and squally. I should hope the fleet will not be periled too often; but the trial the other day was most flattering to British ships and seamanship.

I wish that the Emperor and all his Marshals, including the French Colonels, had been on board, as guests of Admiral ELLIOTT, on that night. They would have learnt and seen something, including the benefits of brandy and water and a basin

I am one of those who believe that the French might have invaded England almost with impunity this Autumn. The Lord Mayor could not have prevented them. They did not, and the golden opportunity of plundering the Bank of England is at a discount for the present. If things go right, this country will be able next Spring to give them a welcome.

GARIBALDI is at this moment an European Power, and an active as well as an anomalous one. He must either fight soon or disband his troops; and I do not think he is the man to do the latter. Now is the time for VICTOR EMANUEL to come out strong, and emancipate himself from leading strings. As the *Gardener's Almanac* says, "Now sow your turnips," so Fate says to the Italian chief, "Now plant your men out on ridges." If not, the seed will sprout and be useless. The dragon's teeth are sown, and the crop is up above ground too. GARIBALDI must fight, or go to sea again in the merchant service. Should his troops melt away to their homes, Parma and Modena and Naples and Austria will be in the ascendant. Truly the Pope does not "lead a merry life" at present, any more than the Sultan. His best friends say the former must reform, whilst his worst enemies are plotting the death of the latter. I cannot say with the song "I would the Pope's gay lot were mine." The gallant Colonel TURR, who was arrested at Bucharest, when in the British Queen's service, by the Austrians, and who would have been hanged by them but for the English newspaper Press, (excepting, of course, the *Times*,) has just recovered so far from his wounds received during the late Italian campaign as to be able to rejoin GARIBALDI. Last May he wrote: "I am at Genoa, (he had risen from a sick-bed in Turkey,) and shall be in Milan in six days." And so he was. Now he writes: "Would I could say the same as to Naples!" Is it not curious now the Neapolitan *status quo* lasted out King BOMBA's time? Did not this smack of an informal compact? I think if BULWER LYTTON had to name the crisis, he would say, "VICTOR EMANUEL what will he do with it?" After all NAPOLEON III. will have most to do with it. What will he do with it, should Central Italy rise and break its images? He can't look on and see the Pope and Naples smashed, little Modena knocked to smithereens, Parma made a cock-shy of, and Tuscany's Grand Duke reduced to the state of an used-up and *exploited statuette* on the floor of a shooting-gallery. On the other hand, can he turn French arms against VICTOR EMANUEL, with whom he smoked cigarettes so pleasantly on the eve of Magenta and the morning of Solferino? GARIBALDI is probably a nuisance to the Emperor, as he may be to the King. They may envy his renown and detest his politics—one or either of them. One thing is certain, which is, that even the British Government are beginning to think there will be a free fight ere long. For my part, I expect to hear soon of Mr. BRIGHT in Knickerbockers making a speech to the First Division of the Manchester Rifle Volunteers.

Looking at BROUGHAM's performances in a legal, political, philosophical, philological, speechifying and amatory point of view, he is a wonderful man. Even now the fine old fellow goes peripatizing about with learned associations, starring it and dining out as if he were forty years younger. It is now many years since his name appeared in the Obituary of the newspapers, and drew out many a criticism upon his life, times and writings in the Press.

But for TROTMAN's anchors—TROTMAN, the rejected of the British board of naval fogeyism—the old barge figure-heads of routine, as well as the younger Barnacles and Teredines of Redtape-ism—the *Great Eastern* would have been ashore and broken up in the late gale. Of all this, WOODS of the *Times*, who seems to have taken up his berth permanently in the modern ark, has written a description worthy of the *Royal Gazette* of King Æolus himself. Never, certainly, was a finer description, as a word-painting, of sea and wind in commotion. The great ship is now at Southampton. As you perceive, her destination is again altered. She is to go to the Mediterranean before the American trip. Her showmen are very unreliable fellows. BARNUM keeps his faith better with the public. Some say that the British Government mean to have her, as an ark of safety for the "nobocracy," should NAPOLEON invade us. I should not really wonder, if she became a sort of channel guardship after all. With iron plates and Armstrong's guns she would be a formidable opponent, and would certainly sink anything afloat with a broadside. On the last trip the vessel has decidedly done better than hitherto. She has rolled very much; but what of that? She has positively, it is stated, made *nearly* 19 miles an hour, under favorable circumstances. Still I do not think she will ever go direct to Australia. These nearly 19 miles are not an average, or anything like it. Call them eighteen, and it is the best she has done. The run from Holyhead to Southampton was, however, on the whole, a grand one. Was the ship lightened of Mr. CAMPBELL, and did this improve her? I am inclined to think she really was; for he is a very heavy man and certainly was in town a few days ago. The ship displayed great capabilities of management in coming to her moorings at Southampton, where she was well received; but she left Holyhead almost spectatorless. I will say that I think Capt. HARRISON displays considerable judgment and able seamanship. But to the anchors which held the great ship, the thanks of the shareholders are due. For without them the great ship must have been lost.

The Prince of Wales is going through a sort of Academic farce at Oxford. How can the poor young fellow ever find time to learn or study anything among the sickening snobberies and flatteries practiced around him? Lord DERBY and his adherents, DISRAELI, MALMESBURY, PAKINGTON, STANLEY & Co., were entertained at a Northern political banquet the other day, at which the usual enthusiasm prevailed and pattern speeches were made. One thing is worthy of note, which is, that the Earl gave a complete explanation of the Irish eviction business, of which so much "virtuous indignation" has been made by the Whigs. Lord DERBY came triumphantly and clear-handed out of this exaggerated affair. A frightful murder had been committed on a man whom he esteemed, and moral, though not legal evidence, pointed at least to knowledge of the crime on the part of some few—less than a dozen—ungrateful ne'er-do-weels. He accordingly determined they should go. They owed him all, and he owed them nothing. The SUTHERLANDS had no murder to avenge when they depopulated a territory to make sheep pastures. But these are the ducal Whig friends of the Queen and Court. Though not a Tory, I really felt glad at Lord DERBY's explanation.

Can you credit such an absurdity as is now currently reported here in mercantile circles, viz: that the Government does not intend to carry out the double line of mail steamers to Australia *via* Panama? What do you imagine to be their reason? They think that such a line would favor the commerce of the United States. This is pitiable. The reverse will be the case; for if England should have no such line, the trade of Australia will be directed to America. Of this there is very little doubt. Out on this narrow-minded jealousy, narrower than the Isthmus itself,—paltry as such petty talkers who now rule the State can be. Where will the commerce of England with Australia be, should war break out with France? The Suez Line would then be slightly interrupted. As it is, things are bad enough, and English Ministers are busy cutting the throat of Australian commerce.

Mr. THACKERAY's new serial is announced for next year. He is to have £2,000 a year. I hope he may earn it; but I doubt greatly whether he will. The market is overstocked with these things. We have *Everybody's Journal*, and *All Round the Year*, *Once a Week*, and what not. Mr. THACKERAY has not temper for an editor, and his own style is worn out. He failed on the *Times* and *Daily News*, and though a smart novel-writer is rather a diner-out than a journalist.

With regard to China, ALBERT SMITH's exhibition continues; but England is as yet unavenged in the waters of the Pei-ho, and likely to be for some time. France prefers a hand in *tanning* Morocco to breaking willow-patterned plates. The Chinese expedition from France has dwindled down to a mere nothing. In fact, there is no disguising it, they rejoice over the calamity, and howl a stave of rejoicing in concert with Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish demagogue, who favored your shores with his presence some little time since. I do not suppose that Marshal MCMAHON will welcome him as a countryman and invite him to dinner for all this.

*Apropos* of China, the late Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, is obliged to forego his prosecution of Sir JOHN BOWRING, since the Government will not produce papers that are necessary. He leaves this week for Calcutta, and shakes off the dust from his feet, never, he says, to return to England. He was an able, honest servant of the Crown in a den and nest of colonial corruption added to Chinese villainy, and a corrupt Government would not support him. The Tories might have done so, had not BULWER LYTTON been engaged in writing the last chapters of his last novel at the time, and thus felt it a bore to inquire into so tortuous a case. A fine romantic view of patriotism and morality and domestic virtue is one thing, in a novel, and another in actual life and the Colonial Office. It is a pity, since England cannot afford to lose a single honest and able public servant in these days. Lord BROUGHAM, to my certain knowledge, deemed ANSTEY one of the ablest, most learned, and capable men he had ever met. I saw it in his own handwriting, and England drives him from her shores. But since he once endeavored to impeach Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, the fact can hardly be wondered at, although it may be lamented.

There is literally nothing in the literary or dramatic, or art-world worthy of notice at this moment.

## STATE OF ITALY.

### Sad Condition of Affairs in Venetia—A Murder in the Euganean Hills—Austrian Atrocities—State of Feeling in Piedmont.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

The tidings from the Venetian provinces grow sadder and sadder. In the city of Venice alone, 45,000 paupers are inscribed on the registers,—more than one-third of the entire population of 105,000 souls! Whereas, in 1849, after the united disasters of the seige, famine, and cholera, but 27,000 paupers were inscribed. After 9 P. M. no one appears in the streets—all the shop-keepers agreed to close at that hour, but the police insisted on their remaining open until 10 P. M. They requested them to pay for the gas, as they were sure not to make a single cent. towards their expenses. The city still remains without a Podesta—no single citizen being found who is willing to dishonor himself by assuming that office, and thus becoming the tool of Austria, and of having, among other things, to compliment the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on his arrival, for which the priests and sbirri are making great preparations.

Another instance of the insolent brutality sanctioned by Austria, is exemplified by the following circumstance. At Galziguano, a little village on the Euganean hills, two *gens d'armes* found a drunken peasant lying in the road. With kicks and oaths they ordered him to get up, but he slept on unheedingly, on which one of them struck him with his bayonet, and the man awoke with an oath—the assassins plunged both their bayonets into his body, and he expired on the spot. They remained all night beside the corpse, forbidding either the parents of the murdered man or the priests to approach. The three deputies of the Commune went to the commanding Colonel at Padua, and demanded the arrest of the murderers—or, at least, their expulsion—but he replied, "They did well to kill him; they must obey orders. If your peasants make the least tumult, and if the *gens d'armes* don't suffice to silence them, I have sufficient men and ammunition to shut their mouths."

I told you, in one of my late letters, of the female demonstration at Verona, in September last, concerning which the Countess ARRIVABENE has addressed the following letter to her son:

"Thy mother only did what was the duty of a woman who has never given cause to any to criticize her motives or her acts. Thy mother went to church to be present at a mass celebrated for the glorious dead, and this pious act has been regarded as a crime, and in consequence of it at 7 A. M. Sunday, the 25th September, an individual whom I had never seen opened the door of my apartment without knocking, and informed me that he was instructed by the Councilor RAMPANI to conduct me to the Police office, in order that I might undergo an examination. 'Perhaps you have orders to arrest me,' I said to the *sbirro*. 'No,' he replied, and pointing out the road I was to take under pretence of its being shorter, we reached the Piazza delle Arche, where, indicating the prisons, he said in a whisper, 'It is necessary that you enter here.' 'What? In prison! Infamy,' I exclaimed aloud as I entered into the secret cells, where but the day before three women thieves and a prostitute had been confined. This is the way in which the police dragged thy mother through the streets to prison! The jailor tried to alleviate, in some degree, my painful situation, although the military and civil authorities had ordered that I should be treated absolutely as a prisoner. These were the accusations brought against me: That of having gone from home to collect money for the celebration of the mass; of having ordered all the ladies present to dress in mourning; of having induced the eighty women to depose our country's tri-color on the tomb of the martyrs of 1852. The imperial authorities hoped to dishonor me—hoped to induce thy old and infirm mother to depose the names of those most respectable ladies, so that it might be said that my weakness had caused the imprisonment of my friends. But thy mother was not intimidated, and she suffered in resignation 16 days imprisonment, rendered more painful by isolation, and by the uncertainty of the future. For 15 nights thy poor mother did not close her eyes, and although suffering from an open wound, she was deprived of the visit of her own physician."

The determination of the Venetians, both of the cities and the provinces, to resist to the uttermost to refuse all pretended ameliorations or reforms from Austria, is unalterable. Until the barbarians have recrossed the Alps, the passive and active resistance of these noble sufferers will never cease or be diminished.

The late conspiracy discovered in Tuscany is exciting some sensation. A correspondent was furnished with certain details which I think it advisable not to publish yet, as the whole affair is involved in mystery. The papers that have fallen into the hands of the Government leave no doubt of the existence of a regular plot for the restoration of the Grand Duke, and for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. Nearly all the conspirators are men known to have favored the schemes of NAPOLEON JEROME, and among them are names of great respectability and of hitherto unblemished character.

ALFONSO ANDREOZZI, arrested on suspicion of complicity, is a celebrated lawyer, and one of the first linguists of Italy. He is, or was, an intimate friend of GUERRAZZO, and was one of his chief defenders during his famous trial. At one time he applied for the Professorship of the Chinese language in the University of Turin, but his services were declined, neither have they been enlisted by the present Government of Tuscany. It is feared that absolute want has driven this man of undoubted talent and hitherto of unimpeachable patriotism, to lend his countenance to schemes so contrary to his own principles, and to the well being of his country. Among the conspirators are, also, two cousins of PRICASOLI, minister of the interior. He has arrested them, and it is said that he exclaimed at the time: "My house counts twelve centuries of existence; I am the last of my line, and I would give the last breath of my life in order to maintain the integrity of the political programme, the execution of which Tuscany confided to me." It would be well if PRICASOLI's energy equaled the purity of his motives; if his capacity were on a par with his good will. As yet his good intentions have but paved the downward path of the Tuscans towards restoration, or at best towards the exchange of an Austrian for a French ruler!

I have just received a letter from a friend at Turin, in which he informs me that the public voice strongly demands the downfall of the present Ministry and the return of Count CAVOUR, who, it is hoped, will take bolder measures in the question of Central Italy, resist French meddling in the internal affairs of Lombardy, and lift the country out of its present undecided and wavering state. The Napoleonic fervor has entirely cooled in Piedmont. You may note that the Press has ceased to praise, and often ventures openly and severely to blame Imperial acts. The Imperial portraits have disappeared, and the feeling among the working classes against the Emperor for the slights which he is supposed to have offered to their King, and still more for the abject condition in which Venice is left, is daily on the increase. In the meeting of the deputies of the working men held at Novi, SINEO, M. P., regarded as a Liberal, rose to speak, and ventured to conclude a sentence with "Viva NAPOLEON." "No, no!" from the audience—"*Viva Italia, viva betrayed Venice.*" Unwarned by this demonstration, the orator commenced a justification of the peace of Villafranca, when the audience as one man rose to their feet, and with hisses and hootings compelled the speaker to quit the platform. This proceeding is of course a trifle to you New-Yorkers, especially at "candidate election time," but I can assure you that it is a clear and a very unmistakable symptom of public opinion even in comparatively free Piedmont.

## THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

### European Hints for American Use—Interesting Letter from the United States Minister at Berlin.

*From the Indianapolis Sentinel.*

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: One of the chief advantages of foreign travel and residence, if I may trust my own experience, is the accurate knowledge obtained by personal observation of the true relation of one's native country to the rest of the world. Especially is it true of America that only by contrasting her with Europe can we arrive at any just estimate of what she now is and of what she is destined to become. It must not be supposed that such a contrast, however flattering in the main and comforting to the hearts of all true patriots, is entirely without its dark side. While it is too evident to admit the possibility of denial that America is in many respects far in advance of the Old World, it is also undeniable that, in many respects, she is in the rear of her competitors on this side of the water. There is nothing humiliating in this fact, nor unpatriotic in the confession of it, nor is there anything discouraging in it. In a young nation like ourselves, composed of many heterogeneous elements, which are undergoing the process of being mixed up and shaken down into one homogeneous mass, there must necessarily be much that is crude, much to be changed for the better. It may do for those who, "while decrying the Old World" with indiscriminate rancor, as if it presented nothing good and worthy for our imitation, to hold up our own country as a perfect model for the universe to follow; but the true patriot and enlightened statesman is ever ready to acknowledge the shortcomings of his native land for the sufficient reason that it is only by acknowledging and facing them that they can be remedied.

If, while conscious of its general greatness, I take the liberty of speaking plainly of certain matters in which, according to my judgment, the Old World seems to be in advance of the New, our countrymen will have no cause to feel jealous of such criticism. No other nation in the world can boast of more rapid progress in the right direction, than the last ten years have witnessed in America. In no country of the Old World, for example, could a work so extended and expensive as that of Prof. AGASSIZ on Natural History, have been published by private subscription. It would have required a large amount of royal patronage; and I venture to assert, that it would not have found its way into half-a-dozen private libraries in Europe. The fact that our merchants, our men of business, who are regarded, even by intelligent Europeans, as a set of beings who never think, except to the chink of the "almighty dollar," subscribed by hundreds to this work, is a significant indication of the general character of our people.

We are moving, I honestly and hopefully believe, in the right direction, and we may accelerate our progress in no small degree, if, laying aside all prejudice, we open our eyes to what is commendable and worthy of imitation in the Old World. There are many things to admire—many to condemn. Our policy is to select the good everywhere, and to speak of the virtues of those with whom we live, and not their faults. If we hold up the virtues of our neighbors and not their faults, we shall make ourselves and neighbors better men. Of course, I disclaim at the outset, any right or intention to instruct the people of our State. My position in this country, and still more, my acquaintance with its men of science, afford me excellent opportunities for obtaining correct and invaluable information in respect to the improvement of the physical resources of Germany, and having the prosperity of my native State at heart, I feel it to be not only a sacred duty, but a pleasure to do what little lies in my power toward spreading that information among my fellow-citizens. At the same time I must say, in justice to myself, that my leisure is somewhat limited; and the most that I can do, is to scratch off a few hasty and familiar lines, now and then, to my most intimate friends, who, I know, will excuse the incoherence of a letter, written at intervals, and dispatched without the benefit of revision.

I have been much interested lately by the official statistical report of the physical resources of Germany, prepared with great labor and regardlessness of expense, perfectly accurate, and containing information valuable, not only to the manufacturer and the merchant, but to the farming population of the country. The thought has occurred to me, what have we similar to this in America? Nothing! I believe, as a general rule, we have less accurate statistical information in regard to the resources of our country and of Europe than any other people in the world. In more than half the States of the Union there is no bureau of statistics; and the population is dependent upon the vague rumors, and too utterly unreliable reports of the press for information upon the state of crops at home and abroad. A single consideration will suffice to show the incalculable disadvantage of letting things go at such loose ends. An European correspondent, writing perhaps upon imperfect information or hasty observation, predicts a short crop and a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad. The rumor spreads like wild-fire through America, and the natural inference is, that Europe will have to look to our markets to make up her own deficiency. What is the consequence? The experience of the last few years compels us to return a sad answer—a mania in speculation, a sudden rise of prices to a fictitious value—and then a sudden revulsion and panic, and commercial distress. To crown all, the foreign speculator, well-informed of the state of things at home, and who has patiently bided his time, steps in at the favorable moment, when prices are at the lowest, and realizes an immense profit at the expense of our own farmers and merchants. One of our leading newspapers estimates our wheat crop for the year 1859, at three hundred millions of bushels, another at two hundred, and I see in the month of September, 1859, that it is announced most publicly that the cotton crop of 1858 was three million eight hundred thousand bales; this, however, is disputed. We shall know the truth some of these days, after speculators and sharpers have done their work. I believe in Indiana there is a law requiring certain gentlemen who provide the community with paper, called money, to publish annually a statement of their issues, discounts, cash on hand, &c. But the labor of the country, its resources and productions each year are matters too small for such inquiries. If I am not mistaken, the article of wheat at Milwaukee, during the past year, in the space of ninety days, fluctuated from sixty cents to $1 60 per bushel.

So in case of a European war. We are accustomed to think that the withdrawal of a million of men from the labors of husbandry must materially affect the cultivation of the crops; but the truth is, their places are supplied by the women of the country, who perform all the duties of agriculture; and, consequently, even a general war, unless protracted through a series of years, could not affect the resources of Europe so disastrously as to compel her to look entirely to America for supplies.

Now, what we want in every one of our States is a Bureau of Statistics, for the purpose of supplying our people with timely and accurate information of the state of crops at home. The reports should also embrace geological, mineralogical and other physical information of importance to our farmers and manufacturers. In addition, we should have a general statistical department, the business of which should be to collect and spread through the country, through official and reliable channels, correct accounts of the crops in Europe; and it might also be found desirable to charge this department with the duty of reporting, from time to time, the various improvements in manufactures, in mining, in scientific agriculture introduced into the European systems. I need not spend time in proving the advantages that would accrue from such an arrangement, as they must be evident to every one who will bestow a moment's thought upon the subject.

I have no doubt that I shall be told that all such matters should be left to the private enterprise of our people, and that the interference of the Government would not only be uncalled for, but impolitic and unwise, because it would be departing from the ordinary usage of objects for which our Governments exist. Our State Governments are too much mere *political* machines, devoted to the business of turning out laws and other legislative enactments in almost incredible numbers and confusion, and to the manufacture of electioneering capital. Whole sessions are often consumed in unworthy and worse than useless squabbling over a set of resolutions of no earthly importance or interest to the country, except as they serve to inflame partisan feeling, and keep the dangerous fire of party spirit from dying out. We are so accustomed to this abuse of legislative functions that we have almost become reconciled to it, and have nearly forgotten what the true duties of a Government consist in. The object of a Republican Government is the regulation of the public affairs of the country in accordance with the wishes of the people. What are the "public affairs" of the country? Not merely laws, certainly not political resolutions; for besides the political and social interests of our country, there are others of equal importance to the people at large, which demand and which should receive the profoundest attention of our legislators. The scientific investigation of our national resources, for example, is a matter affecting the very foundation of our national greatness and prosperity. Our very existence as a self-supporting, independent nation, depends in a great measure upon it. For without a thorough investigation those sources can never be developed; and without the development of them, we shall gradually sink into a mere dependency of Europe. Individual enterprise, even in America, being inadequate to this work, and as it is further, more a public than a private measure, it is evidently the duty of that *public machine*, which we style Government, to take the matter up and carry it through.

In this respect we might, with great advantage, follow the example of the French and German Governments. Both in Germany and France agricultural schools and colleges are established and supported by the Governments, and extensive experiments are carried out, which would be entirely beyond the reach of private men. The benefits to the nation are immense. Agriculture has received a great impetus, and the products of the soil have nearly doubled within less than half a century, in consequence of the introduction of improved methods of tillage. Look at the statistics of the wheat crop in France. Fifty years ago, according to a recent official publication, there were only about four million six hundred thousand *hectares* (a *hectare* contains a little less than two and one-half acres) of land sown to wheat in France, and the average yield did not exceed eleven *hectolitres* (two and three-fourth bushels to the *hectolitre*) to the *hectare*. In 1858 the wheat crop amounted to one hundred millions of *hectolitres*, at an average yield of fifteen *hectolitres* to the *hectare*, an increase of nearly one-half in about forty years.

This is a significant fact for America. As the population of France has increased only about one-fifth within the last half century, and as she now produces wheat in nearly sufficient quantity for her own consumption, it is evident that, if she goes on improving her system of agriculture at the present rate, she will soon be in a condition to export breadstuffs instead of buying them. From her African province of Algeria she will be able to draw large supplies of grain; and the day may come when Europe will cease to depend upon America, and look to France for its breadstuffs. I fear, indeed, that the day is not far distant; but I fear only because I am compelled to believe that it will find us unprepared for the commercial changes which such a reversion of circumstances must produce. We depend upon the profits of our harvests to pay for our importations from Europe. But what if Europe ceases to be a market for our grain and our cotton, while we are still dependent upon her for the greatest part of our articles of luxury?

We must look this danger steadily in the face, and prepare in season to avert it. It is not enough that we keep pace with the agricultural improvements of the Old World; we must keep ahead of them. We must make greater use of steam than England does in the application of machinery to agriculture. At the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Warwick, the steam-plows, cultivators, harrows, &c., formed the most interesting part of the exhibition; and unless we hold our own with the mother country in this respect we must not be unwilling to take the consequences of our negligence.

Of course you will not expect me, within the limits of a single letter, to indicate every case in which we might profitably copy the example of Europe. I will only hint at two of especial interest to our Western farmers—the artificial raising of fish, and the transplanting of trees.

Fish have been artificially increased and preserved in China for centuries. A little more than a hundred years ago, the subject began to attract the attention of scientific men in Germany, where the practice has already reached a high state of culture. In England and France attention has been but recently directed to this branch of industry; yet it is successfully cultivated in both countries, and promises to become of the utmost importance to the world. I will not attempt a description of the different methods pursued in France and Germany, as you will find one, better written, and with details which I cannot go into, in more than one of our scientific journals. I should like to have some of our Western men, who happen to be the owners of small lakes or ponds, make the experiments for themselves. The field for scientific investigation is large and important, and the results, if successful, cannot fail to be highly beneficial. If all our ponds, lakes, brooks and rivers were stocked with the better kinds of fish, their increase secured by artificial means, and protected against extirpation by wise legislative provisions, we should have a cheaper and healthy article of food constantly at hand. It is only a short time since Salmon was a luxury in Hanover, Germany, only to be enjoyed by the wealthy; now it is within the means of the peasant as well as of the noble. On the 22d of last February I had a Salmon from Hanover, on my table, which weighed thirty-two pounds.

I send you the inclosed paragraph from an English paper, as it not only serves to illustrate the practicability of the artificial propagation of fish, but conveys a hint toward the stocking of our great inland seas, which should not be lost upon our countrymen:

"At a recent sitting of the *Societe d'Acclimation*, Dr. CLOQUET read an interesting paper on a successful experiment recently made by M. COSTE, in a pond situated at St. Cucufa, one of the domains of the Emperor, near St. Cloud. It had hitherto been considered impossible to produce salmon in a state of domesticity, without their emigrating to the sea; M. COSTE's experiment proves the contrary. The small pond above alluded to, situated in a shady valley, does not cover a surface of more than two and a half acres. Its greatest depth is six metres, from which the bottom rises in a gentle slope to the grassy bank. It receives its waters by transudation from the high ground with which it is surrounded. Three years ago it was emptied for repairs, and when it afterwards again received its usual quantity of water, M. COSTE stocked it with some trout, which are now four years old, and about a foot and a half in length. In April and May, 1857, he added several thousand liliputian salmon, bred at the College de France two months before, and notwithstanding the havoc committed by their voracious enemies, the trout, they have thriven so well that some time ago, in the presence of their Majesties, upwards of two hundred kilogrammes' weight of these fish were brought up in a single draught of a net. They were on an average about a foot in length. But the most remarkable circumstance which M. COSTE remarked on this occasion, and which adds a new fact to science, was that all these fish were in a state of reproduction; the spawn which they contained had come to maturity, and it has since been subjected to artificial fecundation; the embryos resulting therefrom are so far developed that they must soon be hatched. Hence it is proved that salmon may be propagated in close waters; and also, that salmon, like trout, begin to spawn at the age of eighteen months."

My letter is already too long, and yet I have not said a word about the transplanting of trees. It is a subject of vast importance to us. We have immense tracts of open prairie country which must gradually be covered with trees, and as it is for our interest that it should be done as speedily and as durably as possible, it is necessary that our Western farmers should thoroughly understand the art of transplanting. It seems to be perfectly understood in France. There they transplant trees ten and even twenty years old, conveying them for miles, without cutting off anything but the *top roots*, and that, too, in the month of May, when the sap is up and the tree in full bloom. I confess that the first time I witnessed the operation I was astonished enough to remonstrate at the unseasonable time chosen for it; but the answer was briefly this: "We never lose a tree. Did you ever know a surgeon to remove the limb of a man in feeble health with success? On the contrary, in order to preserve the man's life, he seeks to perform the operation when the patient is strong and full of vital energy."

I repeat, we must not allow the Old World to get ahead of America in the great agricultural and mechanical improvements of the age. But this is not all. We must not only be up with Europe, but, as far as possible, independent of Europe. As the Old World begins to cultivate the raw material for the supply of her manufactories, we must build up manufactories at home, to be supplied by the products of our own fields. We must not only *raise, but manufacture*. In the words of THOMAS JEFFERSON, a little varied, we must place the producer of the raw material, "the manufacturer and the consumer, side by side." Whenever we do this we shall be able to look on without alarm when the quarrels of despots, or the terrors of sanguinary revolutions shake Europe from centre to circumference.

And much, very much, depends upon the exertions of our farmers. I am not capable of giving you advice upon the technical management of your farm; but you will allow me to add a few words of general admonition. 1st. Take the best agricultural paper in the country. 2d. Teach your children by your own example. 3d. When you have anything to sell, and can get a reasonable price for it, do not run the risk of getting less by waiting for the price to rise. 4th. Attend the public meetings and exhibitions near you, which tend to make labor more attractive, and take your wife, sons and daughters. 5th. "Plow deep, but drink shallow." Lay these words to heart: 6th. KEEP OUT OF DEBT! I would to God that, by constant repetition, I could impress this warning upon the mind of every farmer in America.

Some time ago, I forwarded to the Patent-office, at Washington, a very interesting document concerning the agricultural schools and colleges of Prussia, from the Minister of Agriculture. About the same time, an able letter, from Baron SPECK, who resides near Leipzig. I had the pleasure of spending a day on his farm. You will be delighted with his views of farming. In this letter you will also find a full account of the Saxon merino sheep. I doubt not before this time you have seen both of these valuable communications in print.

Yours, most faithfully and truly,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

POWELL HOWLAND, Esq., Indianapolis, Ia.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Massachusetts Teachers' Association" commenced its fifteenth annual session in Newburyport, Nov. 21. The attendance of teachers is very large, more numerous than ever before. E. S. Mosely, Chairman of the School Committee of the city, extended a welcome to the Association. Among other interesting points of his address was an allusion to the early history of the city. One hundred years ago it was a part of Newbury, but was separated from it, because the people in that part of the town wished to pay more money for schools than the people of Newbury proper. But subsequently the people of Newbury had desired to have their town joined to Newburyport, and the reunion under the new name had been effected.

The occupants whose premises were injured at the fire in Federal-street, Boston, Nov. 21, were J. R. Bigelow & Co., paper hangings; Tilton, Gregory & Richardson, dry goods; Speare, Jones & Lane, dry goods, and John W. Beals & Co., dry goods. The buildings in which the fire originated, of which Wm. Blake is agent, is owned by a Mrs. Swett, residing in Maine. It is insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Office, Boston, and is damaged about $500. The stock of Beals & Co. is worth about $25,000, and the damage is estimated at $15,000. It is insured for $15,000, each of the following offices having $3,000: Home, Metropolitan and Irving, New-York; Merchants', Hartford, and Prescott, Boston.

A few of the charges made against Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor-General of Nebraska and Kansas, and forwarded to the Interior Department at Washington, have been published in the Omaha *Republican*. The sixteenth specification is in the following language: "It is also charged that he is at times incapacitated to attend to the duties of his office, from drunkenness, and that in consequence of his absence from his post, without the permission of the Department, important duties of the office are neglected, and deputies suffer loss for want of his signature. He is now absent, and has been since the 20th of May last. When last heard from he was in the State of Tennessee."

A very large planetarium, (the largest, it is said, in the country,) has been constructed by Mr. N. B. Jewett, of Haverhill, Mass. It occupies a space sixteen feet in diameter. The centre stand is six feet in diameter, and is supported by four legs. A circle representing the orbit of the earth contains a railroad track bearing a small car, carrying two spheres, or globes, representing the earth and the moon, the proper motions of which are regulated by mechanical devices. The whole machinery is put in operation by a small crank handle.

The people of Williamsburgh, Ohio, recently became highly indignant against a rumseller of their village. A Committee of two clergymen were sent to him with a request that he would suspend his business, but they were met with insult. He was next waited upon by ladies, but they, too, were treated with contempt, whereupon the female portion of the population arose in their might, knocked in the heads of all the whisky barrels they could find, tore up the furnaces, smashed the copper kettles, and reduced the entire establishment to a wreck.

An interesting meeting was held at the Lee-Street Church in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21, in aid of the objects of the African Civilization Society. The design of this organization is to send out colonies of free colored men from this country to the Yoruba District in Africa, to engage in the culture of cotton, which there grows spontaneously. The natives of this section of Africa are peaceably disposed, accustomed to agriculture, and desirous of engaging in trade and commerce.

A lady of Bridgeport, Conn., took a berth in a sleeping-car on the Michigan Central Railway, last week, for herself and child. She had with her one hundred dollars in gold, which for safety she had sewed inside the lining of her dress. A fashionably-dressed and powerfully perfumed female attracted her attention when she entered the car. After a short sleep she woke to find that her dress had been cut open and her money abstracted. Both she and her little boy had been stupefied by some powerful drug.

The Mayor of Washington (D. C.) was recently addressed by a number of Jewish citizens, asking whether, if their places of business were closed on their Sabbath, the seventh day, they could without disturbance be kept open on Sunday, the first day. In reply, the Mayor referred to the existing statute expressly prohibiting "any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," and stated he would require every violation of it to be visited with the utmost penalty.

Rowdyism was rampant in Albany last Saturday night. Several gangs of outlaws infested the streets and bid defiance to the authorities. A ruffian was arrested after a hard tussle, and locked up in the station-house. There he tore up a portion of his bench, and went into a general breakage of the furniture, finally effecting an escape from his cell by forcing off the staple that held his padlock. He was, however, recaptured.

The wire suspension bridge over the Scioto River at Portsmouth, Ohio, fell on the 14th inst., killing two men who were crossing it at the time. The river at this place runs over a bed of quicksand, and a sudden rise cut away the foundation into which the piles had been driven. The two men were victims of their own foolhardiness; they were repeatedly warned not to venture upon the bridge. This is the third structure of the kind that has been lost in the same place.

Timothy L. Bigelow, an extraordinary counterfeiter, was recently arrested, with his gang, on the Mississippi River, about twenty miles above Rock Island, Illinois. According to his own statement he has been in the nefarious business forty years, has been convicted four times, and served terms of imprisonment in four State Penitentiaries. His career has been full of "romance."

The people of Cape Ann have been startled by the appearance in their midst of a strange creature, only in dress resembling a woman, who wanders about evidently in search of somebody. She stares earnestly in the faces of those she meets, without uttering a word, comes and goes mysteriously, and no one has yet had the courage to address her, although her manners do not indicate evil design.

One of the printers engaged in the office of the Boston *Advertiser*, met with a singular accident Monday morning last. In order to get a pair of scissors which had fallen out, he jumped from a window in the basement of his boarding-house, and slid down an embankment upon the railroad track just as a train of cars was passing. His left arm was cut off above the wrist, and his head severely bruised.

A gentleman from Memphis, Tenn., while on a visit to a friend in Philadelphia, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs last Sunday morning, and died soon. His brother, residing at Washington, was telegraphed for, and arrived on Monday evening. The shock of his brother's death was so great that he, too, had a similar attack, and for a time it was feared he would not survive.

A colored man named William Cooper, was recently suspended from a Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, for having plotted to get his own wife returned to Slavery. He professed repentance, but reinstatement was refused him; on an appeal to the Synod, however, he was restored. The colored Presbyterians are much excited at the result.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Darmouth College, last week, Prof. J. W. Patterson was transferred from the chair of Mathematics to that of As ronomy. The night after the appointment, the students stormed the Professor's house, and made him a congratulatory speech. The Chair of Mathematics will, for the present, be filled by a tutor.

The incendiaries have of late been very busy in New-Orleans, and the papers clamor for more effectual protection from the torch. The last fire reported destroyed nearly an entire square of buildings, generally occupied by persons unable to meet their severe losses.

Missouri is at present undergoing a slave exodus. In one week over 100 slaves from Lewis, Clark and Scotland Counties passed down the river, *en route* for the South, where they will be sold. Several large dealers are traveling through the counties of North Missouri making rapid purchases at high prices.

There was a large bonfire of bank bills in the town of Warren, Penn., on Saturday last. One hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars of the office notes of the late Warren County Bank, which had been used by the Bank and redeemed, and ninety thousand unsigned bills went to smoke.

A spirited tilting match recently took place near Charleston, (S. C.,) between two regularly organized Clubs. The spectacle partook of the old chivalric life and brilliancy. Fine horsemanship and great dexterity in the use of swords were displayed.

Dan Rice, the clown, appeared last week on the witness stand in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, and made merry with judge, counselors and jurors. His replies to questions put were highly independent.

The International Bank of Canada may be classed with the "wild-cat" species. Its temporary suspension proves to have been a final one, the managers of the institution having cleared one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by its failure.

Mr. Braman, engaged as master mason in the erection of a Railroad dépôt in Fairhaven, Mass., received a week's wages due the workmen under him, amounting to $250, and absconded.

There was a novel sale of dead letters at auction in Washington, on Tuesday night, comprising five hundred lots of articles of various kinds, accumulated at the Dead Letter Office within the last twelve years, including such things as earrings, breastpins, finger-rings, studs, gold and silver watches, California gold, diamond pins, spectacles, purses, pocket-books, head-work, embroidery, lace collars, handkerchiefs, cuffs, surgical instruments, children's clothing, hats, boots and shoes.

Six years ago the wife of Mr. Charles O'Keefe, of Milford, was drowned in the Charles River, as was alleged, on account of inadequate protection of the highway. The town have just voted Mr. O'Keefe the sum of $500 as reparation for his loss, but some of the citizens propose to get out an injunction on the Treasurer and Selectmen to prevent them from paying the amount.

It is asserted by "Occasional," Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, that the *Democratic Quarterly Review*, just issued by Col. Florence, will be subscribed to and paid for in advance by the office-holders and subordinate attachés of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, by orders of the Government.

The dead body of a man was recently found in a meadow near Downingtown, Chester County, Pa., having gashes upon it indicating foul play. He was apparently an Irishman, about forty years of age. Upon his person was found *The Union Prayer-Book*, with the name of Dr. J. B. Brooke inscribed upon the fly-leaf.

The Cleveland *Herald* adds a supplement to its recent narrative of the young man who claimed to have been stolen from that neighborhood by Indians when a child. He supposed himself to be the son of one Joseph Tod, but it now appears that he is Mathew Brayton, who has long been missing from his friends in Wyandotte County.

The case of Rhineman, alleged to have been implicated with Mrs. Hartung in the murder of her husband, was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Albany on Monday, and was adjourned to the January term on account of the absence of a witness material to the prosecution.

The valet of Hon. Grantley Berkley, the modern mighty hunter, passed through Pittsburgh (Penn.) last week on his way Eastward, and being a comely man, gave himself out for his master. Several Pittsburghers politely called upon him, and paid profound deference to his remarks.

Capt. Wm. B. Hooper, captain of the American ship *Anne E. Hooper*, Thomas M. Stoker, first mate, and Edward Ault, third mate, have each received from the British Government, through Mr. Dallas, a telescope for their gallantry in saving the crew of the *Ouzell Galley*, of Dublin.

A large clothing store in Baltimore was entered and robbed of goods, partly made up, valued at $3,500, on Monday morning. The entrance was effected by false keys. A great portion of the fabrics stolen was subsequently found stowed away in an unoccupied building.

Indiana is not morally in a healthy state. The citizens of Richmond have formed themselves into a company of "Regulators," for protection against the prevalent ruffianism. Assaults and affrays are frequent, and consternation has seized order-loving citizens.

Some pickpockets from Philadelphia are making strenuous exertions to see the interior of the jail in Norwich, Conn., not so much for the sake of procuring lodgings as to rescue some of their confederates who are confined there.

A large land suit, involving twenty-one thousand acres of the most valuable land in Bullitt, County, Ky., has been instituted, and great excitement thereupon prevails. Measures will be taken to prevent the necessary surveys.

There are giants in these days. Bourbon County, Ky., possesses a family, consisting of man, wife and eight children, whose average height is six feet, 4½ inches. A deceased daughter was six feet three inches in height.

Dr. Howard, who was convicted at Bradford, Vt., of causing the death of Miss Olive Ashe, by procuring abortion, has been sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Vermont State Prison, the Supreme Court sustaining the ruling of the County Court.

The Board of Aldermen of Washington have refused to increase the Mayor's salary from $2,400 to $4,000 per annum, on the ground that the salaries of the Governors of fifteen States were severally less than that of the Mayor.

A ram of depraved disposition, in Randolph, Vt., pursued three little girls one day lately, butting them nearly to death. He battered down two doors of the house in which they took refuge before he could be captured.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* furnishes a paragraph about a recent marriage in high life in this City which was "kept out of the papers, and conducted with commendable propriety."

A conductor of a car on a passenger railway in Philadelphia was arrested, on Tuesday, for violating an ordinance, by stopping his car on a passage-way, and subjected to a penalty.

A gentleman lately returned from a five days' hunt in Warren County, N. J., having killed two bears, five deer, and one wildcat.

A lady in New-Haven, while recently directing a butcher about a piece of meat she wished to purchase, had two fingers cut from her hand.

There are now nine men in the Baltimore city jail awaiting trial for murder. The probability is that one-half of them will not be tried this term.

The entire receipts of the Cincinnati Passenger Railway, to-day, will be devoted to the benefit of a local charity, the "Widow's Home."

A general meeting of the chess-players of Philadelphia will be held, on Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a General Chess Association.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. A. B. Meek, who will be remembered as the President of the Chess Congress in this City, has been elected Speaker of the Alabama House. In his introductory speech, he said: "I remember to have been present when that question effecting the interests of so large a portion of mankind was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to what is known as the Dred Scott decision, and I could not but admire the simplicity, and yet the great dignity, that distinguished the Court in that event—the grandeur with which that decision was given. There sat the venerable Chief-Justice Roger B. Taney like some old prophet, lingering on the verge of the other world, enunciating principles of the greatest importance to the people of this Union; and, whenever the slightest disturbance interrupted his proceeding, he raised a simple pencil, the murmur was hushed, and thus the great movement went on. It was a scene worthy of contemplation."

Mr. Smith O'Brien, in a letter dated Cahirmoyle, Oct. 10, acknowledges the receipt of the chair manufactured in Cincinnati, and presented to him by the Irishmen. He adds: "Few incidents have occurred to me in life which have given me so much pleasure as those which attended my recent excursion to the United States, Canada and Newfoundland; and even if this memorial had been intrinsically less costly than it is, I could not have looked to it without remembering with pleasure my visit to Cincinnati."

The Boston *Transcript* corrects its report of Mr. Emerson's late lecture in the Fraternity Course in Boston. It says: "We stated he said, referring to the probable execution of John Brown, that his death would 'make the gallows *as glorious as the cross*.' The words of Mr. Emerson were: 'Look nearer at the saint, now in prison awaiting his martyrdom, who, if he shall suffer, will make the gallows glorious, *like the cross*.'"

Ben Perley Poore, of wheelbarrow notoriety, has moved in the Superior Court, at Boston, to have the judgment of $1,798, obtained against him by Moses Bates, the Collector of Plymouth, set aside, on the ground that a letter from Mr. Bates led him to believe that the alleged libel would never be brought to trial.

The Roman Catholic Bishop elect of Mobile is to be consecrated at the Cathedral in New-Orleans, on Sunday, the 4th of December. The Archbishop of New-Orleans will be the consecrator, and it is expected that Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will preach the sermon.

Gov. Seward (says the Auburn *Advertiser*) was presented in Alexandria with three superb Arabian horses, which will be shipped to this country. Two of them will be presented to the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Mr. R. Schleiden, the minister resident of Bremen, has returned with improved health from his Summer visit to Europe, and has resumed his lodgings in Washington.

Hon. Ira A. Eastman, for fifteen years a Justice of the Supreme Court in New-Hampshire, has resigned his seat in order to resume the practice of his profession.

The municipality of Rimini has conferred the patriciate of their city (a kind of local nobility) upon Gen. Garibaldi.

Mr. Robert S. Sturgis, now in Paris, has presented a complete file of the London *Times* for the last thirty years, to the Boston Athenæum.

## OBITUARY.

Hon. David A. Simmons died in Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday last, aged 72. He studied law in Boston, was elected Representative from Roxbury to the State Legislature in 1825, 1826, 1835 and 1836; was a member of the Executive Council in 1839 and 1840, and was chosen a Senator from the District of Norfolk in 1848 and 1849.

The *Moniteur du Sénégal* announces that Rev. Father Barbier, Grand Vicar of the Bishop of Dakar, and formerly Apostolic Prefect at St. Louis, died lately there, of malignant fever.

M. Paulin, proprietor of *l'Illustration*, and one of the founders of the *National*, died, recently, in Paris, of an affection of the liver.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of M. Lerre Minister of France in Greece.

## RAILROADS AND CANALS.

### Defence of the Railroad Interests of the State—Reply to a "Looker-on from New-York."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I owe an apology to a "Looker-on from New-York," for the delay in answering his sophistry and misrepresentations which appeared in the TIMES in reply to my former answer to his previous article. I think he will find before he gets through with this subject, that arguments will be found "as thick as blackberries," not only before the Legislature, but before the people, and "as strong as Holy Writ," to induce them to leave this subject where it is. This carrying trade of the products and manufactures of other States through and into this State for a market, is one of very great importance, upon which depends a vast amount of our trade, travel, and traffic. It has made in business and commerce the Empire State, the key-stone of the Arch. It has built up our cities, given employment to our shipping, populated our State, made productive our farming lands in the central and western portions of the State; given employment to labor, cheapened the necessaries of life to the mechanic and laborer and made us one of the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the globe. It has made New-York what she is, the fountain into which every other State must contribute of their wealth. Is it desirable, I would ask, to conjure up unheard of experiments, by legislation, to see whether it can be driven away?—to see whether this prosperity and this trade, which has made it, can be turned into other channels, when competition from without is rampant to secure it, for no other purpose than to enable a few combined canal carriers to increase their profits by doing away with competition at home?

These are questions and points that must be met; not by the senseless clamor against "overgrown," "insolvent" "corporations"—not by exciting hostility against one of the most important interests, the railroads of the State—not by relating isolated and extreme cases, growing out of an unprincipled and combined competition from rivals of other States, seeking for our prosperity and business, and holding them up as a general rule, when they are only exceptions.

The people of New-York are not going to step in and take sides with this or that mode of transportation; with this or that class of forwarders or carriers; but leave it where it is, to open competition. They understand this whole question; they know that a "Looker-on" is deeply interested in boating and forwarding on the canals and lakes; they know that he is associated with the Western Transportation Company—a large monopoly created by legislation; doing business upon the lakes and canals and rivers, and endeavoring to control the transportation through the State. This is the power so valiant for the people, professedly, which is every day doing precisely what it charges upon the Railroads. The price of transportation upon the canal is as much between New-York and Rome, Oneida and Canastota, as it is between New-York and Syracuse. The charge on the canal is as much between Albany and Buffalo, as between New-York and Buffalo, and even between New-York and Chicago. With these undeniable facts staring them in the face, these men are charging their rivals with high insults to the people; with destroying the value of lands, mills, manufacturing, &c., which they know to be false—when they are doing the same thing, viz.: charging more per ton per mile for a small quantity of goods a short distance. I repeat what I have before said, that a "Looker-on" draws upon his own fancy, and upon isolated cases, growing out of a strong competition with rival routes out of the State, to make out his case. His story of the $500 saved by the cattle being driven to Buffalo, would do well to make up a Munchausen book and to excite hostility against a "soulless" corporation; but it would hardly go down as a fact of common occurrence in the transportation of cattle, even under the strong competition that has existed between rival routes in this branch of transportation and as the competition which enabled the cattle dealer to save the $500, grew out of competition between New-York roads entirely. I do not see how *pro rata* would help him, at any rate. The State itself has done just what the Railroads are doing, to extend and increase the business of the State. Some years since a law was passed allowing a drawback on salt shipped to tide water, so that salt could actually be purchased cheaper in Albany and Troy than in Canastota or Utica, although made in Syracuse. This law worked well, and increased the market for salt, thus increasing the quantity manufactured. After the law expired the manufacturers at Syracuse sent their salt to points West and South, where foreign salt was used, and sold it for what they asked our own people in the State for it at the works, although they paid 25 to 40 cents per barrel transportation to set it down at the remote places where it was sold at Syracuse prices. As I have before remarked, it is a law of trade as universal as trade itself. Look at the omnibuses and railroads in New-York and Buffalo; they charge as much for ten rods as for two, three, four, or even five miles.

If the trade of other States is not desirable, in consequence of the competition with our own people, why enlarge the canals—why encourage the trade of other States to come here? Why not leave Pennsylvania and Baltimore on one side, and Portland, Boston and Montreal on the other, to take the business out of the State; and to other markets out of New-York, so as to avoid this competition—so as to prevent Illinois wheat and flour from being sold in competition with that grown and made in New-York? The strong competition between the canal and railroads, and between the railroads themselves, in this State, is an ample guarantee that the people cannot be very sorely oppressed by high rates of transportation within the State. One fact the people must bear in mind, and a "Looker-on" should state it, that all the wheat, flour and other articles from the West, have paid as high a freight on the Railroads at home, to reach Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other competing places or markets, as the farmers of this State are charged from where their produce reaches the markets on the roads or canals, in large places, such as Albany, Utica, &c., and frequently as high as is charged from Utica, Syracuse, or even Rochester, to Albany or New-York. The local tariffs on the Western roads are, as a general thing, much higher than is charged either by the Erie or Central Roads for local freight. It is well understood that no man, in any mode of conveyance, can carry small quantities short distances as cheaply per ton per mile as they can large quantities long distances. Look at it one moment. A man can take a pair of horses and wagon, and transport a ton of freight, that being a load, twenty miles for $2; but if he only takes half a ton he must charge double the price to get the same compensation; by doing this he does not discriminate, but both amounts are charged alike according to cost of transport. Suppose the produce and merchandise of a man in New-York is carried at a reasonable rate, at a low rate in consequence of the competition between the different modes of transport at home; as cheap, or cheaper, than the same is done in any other State, by the same mode of conveyance; is he injured because the boat or car that carried his freight reasonably, can secure an increased business to itself, to its State, and to its people, by taking the same article from a remote distance—say from Mississippi River, where it would be taken by a boat very cheaply to another market, if it did not come here; and to insure its coming it must be taken at a low figure, and even at prices that would but barely pay the cost of transportation, were it not that the cars on the road, or boats on the canals would be idle, their men doing nothing, if they did not take it? I certainly can't see how. The State at large is benefited by the operation, by securing the trade; by the employment given to men in keeping the canals and roads in order; by constructing boats and cars to transport it in, and so on through the whole ramifications of trade. The local man pays no more for his freight in consequence; but it enables the road to reduce on local freight. The price of land has not been decreased in value in this State, by any action of the railroad; but, on the contrary, has been increased, as every man knows. I know of many farms in this State that were sold ten years ago for $40 and $50 per acre, that could not be bought to-day for double that sum. This every man knows who is not linked in that monstrous overbearing monopoly, the Western Transportation Company, that is attempting to control the destinies of the State, by putting forward such men as COBB, O'RILEY, and BACOMB, to get up Canal Conventions, to raise a clamor, and to put down *cheap transportation*, which so much benefits the great mass of laborers, and brings to the State so much increased trade. Let us see how our farmers are ruined. Not a bushel of wheat in this State, of a good quality, has been sold for less than $1 to $1 50 per bushel, this year, and every one knows that, at these prices, land has paid at least the interest on $100 per acre. Corn has brought from 80c. to $1 per bushel; oats, from 50c. to 55c. per bushel; butter, from 16c. to 25c. per lb.; cheese, from 8c. to 12c. per lb.: eggs, from 12c. to 24c. per dozen; chickens, from 10c. to 18c. per lb.; apples, from $1 50 to $2 80 per bbl.; wool, from 35c. to 50c. per lb.; cattle, from $3 50 to $5 per 100 lbs., on foot; pork, from $6 to $8 per 100 lbs., in the hog; and everything else in proportion—prices unheard of and unknown before the construction of, and competition in, railroads. The farmers are prosperous and happy, and feel they are well dealt with by the railroads.

It is not true, as stated by him, that a large majority of the railroad freights on the railroads come from this State. A majority comes from other States. Reciprocity has done more to drive business from Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego than anything else. The productions of the soil from Canada come into this country, and are sold in competition with our own staples of the soil; but Canada will not receive a dollar's worth of our castings, or machinery, or manufactured articles, without we pay a duty upon them. The Canada trade on the whole frontier, which was formerly large, has all disappeared since the passage of the reciprocity bill and the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Lumber, it is true, continues to come here; but the trade is gone, and will never return, until reciprocity is so amended as to make the exchange of productions between the two countries equal—the Canadians taking our manufactured articles free of duty, and the United States their agricultural productions and lumber on the same basis.

One great hobby with a "Looker-on" is that the milling interest is ruined by discriminating freights on the part of railroads in New-York. This I deny in to to. Other causes operate against the mills of New-York, and they are natural ones. The mills at Oswego and Rochester are sufficient in number to grind every bushel of grain consumed in New-York; and a few years since, before the West had any mills, wheat from the West was brought to Oswego, Rochester, and Black Rock for grinding; but now it is ground before it reaches Chicago, Detroit or Cincinnati. Mills have been erected with great rapidity at the West; and, as flour is much easier and more conveniently transported than wheat, it is ground before it leaves the West, as I propose to show by reliable information. Of the grain and flour coming into Chicago between January 1, 1859, and Oct. 1, there were 489,852 barrels of flour—a thing unknown five years ago; 5,875,312 bushels wheat, 4,128,751 bushels of corn, 945,376 bushels of oats, 167,431 of rye, 367,470 of barley, 4,062,763 of seeds. By reducing the flour to wheat it appears that nearly half of the wheat crop going to Chicago reaches there in flour, ground in mills of the State of Illinois. In 1858 there was, 8,648,041 bushels wheat delivered in Chicago, and a much smaller quantity of flour than there has been delivered this year. In 1856 there was in round numbers, over 6,000,000 of bushels more of wheat delivered in Chicago than there has been this year; but the quantity of flour that year was nominal—very small in quantity. In the State of Ohio alone there are flouring mills enough to grind nearly all the wheat consumed or ground in the United States. There are not less than twenty-five within sixty-five miles of Cincinnati, capable of grinding not less than 9,000 barrels per day. This is what has depreciated milling property in New-York. Formerly Buffalo supplied Cattaraugus, Alleghany and Chatauque Counties with flour. Now, since the completion of the Erie Road, they are supplied from the West as cheaply as Buffalo can supply herself, and much cheaper than they formerly purchased of Buffalo. Formerly Buffalo did a large business in storage and forwarding; now property goes through that city directly, without paying from $1 to $2 per ton tribute, as once was the case, to Buffalo forwarders. This is what Buffalo feels; it has left her storehouses idle on the docks as an useless appendage to the great trade of the West, and this is what touches a "Looker-on" keenly. Years past but few "distilleries" existed West. The corn came to Buffalo from that entire country, and from there it was sold to Eastern distilleries; but this trade has been transferred to Chicago by the laws of trade, and Buffalo no longer commands tribute from business-men of this class. New and numerous distilleries have been erected West, and the grain used up there instead of coming to New-York. There are more distilleries in the State of Ohio than are required to distill half the coarse grain raised in the United States and used for distillation. This has also cut Buffalo and taken away an important branch of her former business; but Buffalo is becoming a manufacturing city, and in this branch she is going ahead finely, and must depend upon it for future support and prosperity. One point further and I have done; it is quite easy for certain parties to charge upon the New-York Central Railroad what they never was guilty of, viz: hostility to the Erie Canal, and an effort to run it down and purchase it for a trifling sum. All such charges or insinuations are without the slightest foundation in truth. The New-York Central Railroad has nothing to do with the Canal; its managers have always gone in for a speedy enlargement. And there are many who now say that tolls should be imposed upon railroad freight, because the officers of the Central road favored the speedy enlargement of the Canals, and have thus increased taxation.

JUSTICE.

The controversy on this subject must end here, so far as our columns are concerned.—[ED. TIMES.

## LAW REPORTS.

### United States Circuit Court—Nov. 23—Before Judge Nelson.

*Snelling et al.*, vs. *Williams et al.*—This important case was brought to a close this afternoon by a direction of Judge NELSON to the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants. He had ruled that the Indian title to lands was extinguished by the treaties of 1797, and that Middagh, therefore, who claimed the lands by gift from the Indians, took no title, nor could his occupation of the premises, nor that of his daughter, be therefore deemed an adverse possession. As the purchaser from his daughter had not occupied the premises twenty years, the plaintiffs were left without any evidence to sustain their claim, and the Jury, under direction of the Court, found for the defendants.

The plaintiffs will carry the case to the Supreme Court, at Washington.

### Money and Music.

*Isaac Jacobson* vs. *August Belmont.*—This was an action tried in the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, on two promissory notes alleged to have been left with the defendant for collection, the proceeds of which, the plaintiff says, have not been paid over, after a reasonable time for collection, nor will the defendant deliver up the notes.

The complaint sets forth that, in May, 1854, the notes were left with the defendant—the one for $350, made by one Reve Masson; and the other for $655 25, made by one Lorenzo Salvi, and payable to the order of Max Maretzek, by whom it was indorsed.

Mr. Belmont says in his answer that he took the notes for collection, as alleged, and forwarded them both to his correspondent in Mexico for collection, the makers of both of them being there. As to the note of Masson, the answer is that when it fell due, Masson was insolvent and absolutely unable to pay it, and states that he, defendant, has not as yet been able to collect it through his correspondent. The answer then sets forth that when the note of Salvi fell due, he, Salvi, refused to pay it, and left for Havana; that the defendant's correspondent at once forwarded the note to the latter place, to their correspondent there, for collection in that place if possible; that their correspondent there never received the note; that the note has never been since obtained by any one known to or in the employ of the defendant, although great diligence has been used in endeavors to recover it. Of all this the answer avers Jacobson had notice.

On the trial of the case it appeared that the makers of the notes were both opera singers, and then in Mexico engaged in their profession, the one as manager and the other as performer. It also appeared by the letter of the defendant's correspondent in regard to Masson's note, that Masson had been utterly ruined by the death of Sontag, and could not pay it; that he had engaged this eminent artist expecting to make large profits, and had in consequence been at great preparatory expense, and now death had drowned his fortunes.

The note of Masson was given to Maretzek for operatic music, by Maretzek indorsed over to one Oakell, who indorsed it over to the plaintiff, for a consideration. Oakell testified that Salvi's note was made over to him also, and through him passed to the plaintiff. He said first that Salvi was connected with Maretzek in the opera business, but afterwards that he was also in the *soap and candle business on Staten Island.*

Counsel for defence went to the Jury with the fact that the makers of the notes were singers—"delighters of mankind." That fact counsel thought was sufficient evidence to relieve the defendant from any suspicion of having collected the note. On the other hand, counsel for plaintiff contended that it appeared that one of the notes was made by a man who, while if he was a "delighter of mankind," he was also a "lighter of mankind," as he made candles on Staten Island. And further that, *as he was a soap dealer*, it was altogether probable that he had "soap" enough to pay his note. That fact was an evidence that the note had been paid.

After a somewhat extended trial, the Court charged the jury that if they found that the defendant had received the notes so long ago, and had not collected them nor returned them, and that either the money or the notes had been demanded by the plaintiff, and refused, or not delivered by the defendant, then they must find for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff for $608 17, costs and damages.

Benjamin Galbraith for plaintiff; Mann & Rodman for defendant.

### The McKenzie Divorce Case.

POWERS OF REFEREES TO AMEND PLEADINGS.

*Jane McKenzie* vs. *Alexander McKenzie.*—This noted case was now again before Justice STRONG at Chambers, on a motion to amend the answer.

The motion to amend was based on the fact that certain evidence had been rejected by the Referee, A. L. Robertson, Esq., on the ground that there was no allegation or averment in the answer, in support of which the evidence was applicable or required.

Mr. McKeon, for the motion, stated that there was a difference of opinion between, himself and the Referee in regard to the admissibility of the evidence under the present form of the pleadings, and that it was to avoid this difficulty that it was proposed to amend. On the other side, Mr. Glassey stated that the Referee excluded the evidence, on the ground that it was impertinent to the issue, whether pleaded or not; and read an affidavit alleging that the new matter proposed to be inserted in the answer was scandalous, and tended only to embarrass the issue now on trial before the Referee; and further, that it is such matter as would, on motion, be expunged from an original pleading.

After an argument of some length, the Court directed an order to be entered denying the motion, upon the stipulation of plaintiff's counsel that he would not object, on the trial before the Referee, to any evidence of the facts proposed to be stated in the amended answer, on the ground that they were not in the pleadings in the first instance. The question was raised whether or not such a motion was properly before the Court, inasmuch as the whole case had been referred to a Referee to try and determine the issues involved. The counsel for plaintiff contended the motion should have been made before the Referee, he only understanding the facts of the case. Defendants' counsel thought quite the contrary. The Court stated that as the facts were entirely with the Referee, he was the best judge of the propriety of the amendment proposed.

John McKeon for defendant and the motion; Samuel J. Glassey for plaintiff and opposed.

### General Sessions.

ACQUITTAL OF COOLEY—ASSAULT AND BATTERY BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.

The Jury, in the case of Horace Cooley, who has been four days on trial, charged with receiving sewing machines entire, and sewing machines in fractional parts, the property of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, came into Court this morning with a verdict of acquittal.

James G. Rice, charged with forgery in the third degree, in counterfeiting an order for the delivery of patent leather goods, in the name of William Dammer, of No. 52 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, the same to be obtained from the establishment of Messrs. E. Godfrey & Son, No. 34 Spruce-street, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. There was another indictment against him for grand larceny, and he was remanded.

George Wallace and John Smith were convicted of burglary in the third degree, for breaking into the store of Herman Rosenthal, No. 45 Thompson-street, on Oct. 15. Sentenced to two years and 11 months in the State Prison.

Charles Courtney, a lad, charged with stealing a sewing machine, valued at $75, from the store of Mary Cabre, on the 18th of October, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Williams and Henry Jacobs, on the 9th November, broke into the store of Mr. W. O. Barton, tailor, No. 498 Broadway, and stole sundry goods therefrom. They pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

Joseph White, on the 5th November, stole from Abram L. Burroughs, of No. 152 South-street, a land warrant of $300. He was tried and convicted. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and eleven months.

Jerry Murphy and Thomas D. Murphy, charged with assault and battery on Michael O'Connor, on June 21, were tried and acquitted.

Thomas Cheevers, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Eliza Carpenter, through a dispute commenced with her husband on the merits of the Syracuse Convention, in which Mrs. Carpenter interfered, was tried and convicted. Remanded for sentence.

### Uncle Sam Loses a Soldier.

*The Petition of John Pulos.*—This was an application made before Justice STRONG at Chambers o the Supreme Court, for the discharge of his son, Louis Pulos, who was brought into Court upon *habeas corpus.*

The petition showed that the boy was only 17 years of age, and that he was no older was made to appear. The Government set forth in their return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the boy enlisted as 21 years of age, and that he enlisted under the name of Albert Vielock.

The Court stated, that under the usual rules in such cases, the boy being less than 18 years of age, he must be discharged from the United States service. The order was accordingly made, and the lad sent home to his parents.

### Verdict.

*Draper* vs. *Stouvenall.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged seizure of plaintiff's property and eviction of plaintiff from certain premises on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

The action was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury now found a verdict for plaintiff of $1,220.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—STRONG, J.

*Morange* vs. *Toole.*—Injunction continued until the further order of the Court, on the plaintiff's filing an undertaking, according to sec. 222 of the Code, to be approved by the Court, or a Justice thereof: and the plaintiff to be at liberty to apply for a Receiver, if so advised.

*Colgate* vs. *Buckingham.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, provided the plaintiff serves a stipulation, in addition to the one already given, consenting to a reference of the action, if the defendant desires it; the Referee to be appointed by the Court, unless agreed upon by the parties.

*Robinson* vs. *Bloxham.*—Motion to set aside attachment granted; $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—HILTON, J.

*Hyde* vs. *Monteith.*—Motion to appoint a Receiver granted, but the Receiver must not take any proceedings in opposition to the stipulation of Maginn, dated Nov. 8, 1858.

*Morgan* vs. *Masson.*—Case settled.

*Radway* vs. *Briggs.*—Same order.

*Williams* vs. *Caller.*—Motion granted so far as to require the delivery to the Receiver of the property mentioned in opinion.

*Lassell* vs. *Hill.*—The costs must be readjusted, on due notice, and any reduction made, together with $10, costs of this motion, will be deducted from the judgment.

### Calendar—THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—No. 71 on September motion calendar, 13 to 33 on November motion calendar, enumerated numbers on September calendar—30½, 37, 7, 47, 80, 22, (No. 3 May calendar,) 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 7, 18, 286, 287, 106.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. (Short cases)—*Part II.*—Nos. 6,035, 6,071, 5,210, 5,088, 6,066, 5,058, 5,016, 2,491, 5,378, 5,191, 5,421, 6,069, 6,149, 5,863, 4,047, 5,789, 6,145, 1,599, 5,775, 5,486, 3,685, 5,082, 6,072.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term. The causes in this Court to be tried by the Court without a jury will not be called this (November) term.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, 1859.

Our report is necessarily abbreviated, as the weekly edition must go to press before the close of the market, on account of "Thanksgiving" occurring to-morrow. We are able, however, to give the result up to this hour, (2 o'clock P. M.,) at which time a large part of the cattle are sold. There is a decided falling off in the receipts of beef cattle this week—the total receipts being 1,051 less than last week. But the advance in price is not so great as would be expected from these diminished receipts. Butchers are pretty well loaded from the free purchases of the previous low, overstocked market; and further, the City is abundantly supplied with good cheap poultry, and with dead, or country-dressed meats of various kinds, so that there is a greatly-diminished demand for live bullocks. The sales at the yards, so far to-day, have been rather dull, at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔., estimated dressed weight, though from the smallness of the number offered this morning, there are only a few hundred yet unsold.... Milch cows have arrived in the same number as last week, which were unusually small, but there is a slight increase in the demand.... Veal Calves have fallen off rather more than 100, but they cannot compete with turkies and other poultry; the market is decidedly dull.... Sheep and lambs are some 1,400 less than last week, and the demand being fair, sales are tolerably active, and an advance of about 25c. ₱ head prevails to-day.... Swine are rather abundant, and owing to this cause and the warm weather previously, prices are a little lower than last week and drooping.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.

| | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 4,200 | 122 | 602 | 13,484 | 11,402 |
| Previous week | 5,251 | 123 | 710 | 14,882 | 7,119 |
| Same w'k last year | 4,298 | 200 | 603 | 14,392 | 23,996 |

Weekly average of beeves for 1857............ 3,143

Weekly average of beeves for 1858............ 3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,810. Total number received the previous week 28,076. This is an increase of 1,734, produced by the excess of swine.... Of the 4,200 fresh bullocks received this week, 3,991 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,000 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 97 at BROWNING'S, and 31 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 81 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street The sales at Bergen are smaller this week, but not proportionally so compared with the diminished general receipts. .... Of the 2,991 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 919 head came from Ohio, 1,012 from New-York, 98 from Indiana, 250 from Illinois, 45 from Pennsylvania, 89 from Canada, 436 from Kentucky, and 142 from Michigan..... These came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 942; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,370; by River barges, 343; by Harlem Railroad, 231; by Camden and Amboy Railroad 45, and on foot 60. The Hudson River Railroad remits $9 per car load on cattle coming all the way through by the New-York Central Railroad, which makes the through Railroad charges by the Central and Hudson River Railroads equivalent to those of the Erie Railroad.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Yesterday morning being rainy, little was done in the forenoon; but, with the clearing up of the weather in the afternoon, the sales were quite lively, and about one-third of the cattle collected at Forty-fourth-street were disposed of at prices ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. better than last Wednesday. As usual, on Tuesday, the better cattle constituted the bulk of the sales. This morning the yards showed rather poorly, compared with previous market days, as a thousand head less than last week had been concentrated there, and fully one-third of these were taken out yesterday. Sellers put up their figures nearly or quite ½c. above the average prices of last week, and in most cases they were able to secure these rates. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium cattle | None. | None. |
| First quality | 10c.@10½c. | 9¼c.@10c. |
| Medium quality | 8½c.@ 9¼c. | 8c. @ 8½c. |
| Poor quality | 7c. @ 8c. | 6½c.@ 7c. |
| Poorest quality | 5½ c.@ 6c. | 4c. @ 5½c. |
| General selling prices | 7c. @ 9c. | 7c. @ 8½c. |
| Average of all sales | 8c. @ — | 7½c.@ — |
| Average advance | ½c. | |

The closing sales may be a trifle lower, but there being only a few hundred head left at 2 o'clock P. M., with several buyers apparently unsupplied, the yards will, doubtless, be cleared out at full rates. The cattle are of better general quality this week, than last, though the recent rains and the muddy yards gave them a rough look. Good killing steers brought 9½c. @10c. But a few of the fattest went as high as 10½c. .... A light business was done at Albany this week; only 600 were taken by Eastern buyers.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

C. G. TEED for E. W. GWYNNE, 64 fair to good Ohio steers, of say 7 cwt., at $50@$100 each; or 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

J. H. WILLIAMS for J. B. PURCELLS, 102 common little Ohio steers at 7c.@8c. Rated 6 cwt. net.

H. MYERS for JAS. MCCOLLUM, 80 Indiana steers of fair quality, weighing 7¼ cwt. at 8c.@9½c.

T. C. EASTMAN for S. M. BAKER, 69 very fair Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 9c.

J. A. MERRITT for S. M. BAKER, 69 commonish Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8½c.

VAIL & CLARK, on their own account, 72 Ohio steers, of good flesh, weighing, say 7½ cwt., at 9¼c., wholesaled to butchers. And 29 Ohio cattle of extra quality, for VANDUZER, for the past season, in Genesee county. They would dress about 8½ cwt., at 9½c.@10c. Two brought $100 each.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold about 50 Dutchess Co. Cattle for neighboring farmers, from medium to good, at 8c. @10c. One pair of fat Cattle brought $200.

S. ULERY sold 78 Illinois steers for F. A. YOCUM, fair to good lot of 8 cwt., at 8½c.@9½c.

HARRIS & MCINTYRE sold 15 head of choice Ohio steers, of say 9¾cwt., at an average of 9¾c. The best of them brought 10c., strong. Also, for G. W. FUNK, 90 head of light Illinois steers, weighing about 6 cwt., at about 7¾c.

GURNEY & MESSEREAU sold 18 State cattle for Mr. HALL, at 7c.@9c.; 21 of TRIPITO'S Indiana steers, at the same rates, and 55 Michigan beeves for Mr. FOWLER, at about 7¾c.

DUDLEY & WOODRUFF, for sundry owners, 175 Michigan, Pennsylvania, New-York and Canada animals, some fit for beef and others not, at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

MILLER & PHILIPS sold here and at Bergen, 54 Ohio steers, of very common to good qualities, at $20@$75 each, or 5c.@9c. Also, 16 State animals, for S. HARDY, at 5c.@8c.

MILCH COWS.

Owing to continued dull markets for fresh cows, few have been sent in of late. The total is but 122 for the past week, or 78 less than for the corresponding week of last year. There is a little more inquiry just now, but sales are not lively.

VEAL CALVES.

The demand has fallen off, as the people suddenly become poultry-eaters. With lighter receipts prices are no better, very few of the best bringing 7c. live weight. Light calves are very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are in less supply, and prices have advanced near 25c. ₱ head on good stock.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at BROWNING'S for the past week:

From New-York 3,363, viz.: 113 by J. Budd; 432, J. J. Plattner; 74, R. Van Bremer; 551, L. Miller; 137, C. Schultz; 49, L. Ben; 108, H. Lee; 199, W. H. Lawton; 94, W. Thompson; 90, Maine & Setterly; 350, Crum & Co.; 276, Booth & Lucas; 200, J. Hendricks; 138, Dibblee & Sherman; 129, R. N. Mills; 163, J. Thorne; 59, R. H. Hume; 154, C. Pettybone; 44, W. Boyce. From Ohio 1,005, viz.: 823 by C. H. Turner; 182, J. M. Melvin. From New-Jersey 1,555, viz.: 63 by G. Gilmore; 1,010, Bellis & Kent; 75, A. Robbins; 118, J. Perrine; 81, B. Lawrence; 25, F. B. Bird; 97, T. Bratten; 9, T. C. Larkin; 49, R. V. Ramsay; 18, G. B. Holcomb.

Among the sales by sheep-brokers are the following J. C. LARKIN sold:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 sheep & lambs. | $312 50 | 73 sheep & lambs. | $250 00 |
| 67 sheep & lambs. | 305 25 | 182 sheep & lambs. | 637 00 |
| 58 sheep & lambs. | 205 25 | 211 sheep & lambs. | 633 38 |
| 25 sheep & lambs. | 81 25 | 117 sheep & lambs. | 336 38 |
| 411 sheep & lambs | 1,324 06 | 161 sheep & lambs. | 442 75 |
| 202 sheep & lambs. | 631 25 | 76 sheep & lambs. | 268 00 |
| 69 sheep & lambs. | 258 75 | | |
| Totals | 1,761 | | $5,685 44 |

BELLIS & KENT report the following lots:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 sheep & lambs. | $225 00 | 104 sheep & lambs. | $326 75 |
| 121 sheep & lambs. | 459 50 | 133 sheep & lamb. | 541 25 |
| 73 sheep & lambs. | 225 37 | 99 sheep & lambs. | 420 75 |
| 85 sheep & lambs. | 417 88 | 100 sheep & lambs. | 400 00 |
| 187 sheep & lambs. | 788 75 | 70 sheep & lambs. | 266 88 |
| 236 sheep & lambs. | 1,052 00 | | |
| Total | 1,283 | | $8,154 13 |

or an average of $4 02 per head, a large proportion of them being fat Jersey sheep.

JAS. MCCARTHY reports 650 sold at an average of $3 20 each.

JOHN C. LARKIN sold:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 141 sheep & lambs. | $402 12 | 139 sheep & lambs. | 451 75 |
| 108 sheep & lambs. | 283 50 | 93 sheep & lambs. | 271 50 |
| 57 sheep & lambs. | 180 00 | 74 sheep & lambs. | 211 75 |
| 165 sheep & lambs. | 452 43 | 10 sheep & lambs. | 44 50 |
| 64 sheep & lambs. | 117 60 | 10 sheep & lambs. | 24 00 |
| Totals | 861 | | $2,437 95 |

R. H. HUME sold the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59 sheep & lambs. | $161 00 | 75 sheep & lambs. | $253 12 |
| 167 sheep & lambs. | 563 62 | 198 sheep & lambs. | 586 00 |
| 199 sheep & lambs. | 658 11 | 49 sheep & lambs. | 214 37 |
| 94 sheep & lambs. | 336 25 | 49 sheep & lambs. | 153 00 |
| 84 sheep & lambs. | 181 50 | | |
| Totals | 974 | | $3,106 97 |

O'BRIEN reports the following lots at his Sixth-street market for the past week, viz.: From New-York, 382 by J. Fowler and Brother; 182, L. Hart; 165, V. Lawrence; 186, J. Hill; 140, E. Hunt; 295, W. S. White & Co.; 90, T. A. Thorn & Co.; 105, E. Mellor; 48, C. Sarles; 69, C. Shoefelt; 134, J. B. Skinkle; 68, A. New; 193, G. Ross & Co.; 109, E. Sherman; 161, C. P. Brush; 195, J. Underwood; 61, S. Wilber; 186 unknown, and 46, G. Holcomb, New-Jersey. Total, 2,817.

The following sales are reported by MCGRAW & BRIEN:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 179 sheep & lambs. | $686 00 | 69 sheep & lambs. | $224 25 |
| 160 sheep & lambs. | 460 37 | 134 sheep & lambs. | 516 99 |
| 186 sheep & lambs. | 699 87 | 68 sheep & lambs. | 144 50 |
| 75 sheep & lambs. | 196 37 | 46 sheep & lambs. | 172 50 |
| 295 sheep & lambs. | 726 87 | 193 sheep & lambs. | 546 87 |
| 50 sheep & lambs. | 143 75 | 104 sheep & lambs. | 372 31 |
| 382 sheep & lambs. | 1,047 75 | 195 sheep & lambs. | 682 50 |
| 90 sheep & lambs. | 271 63 | 143 sheep & lambs. | 473 00 |
| 107 sheep & lambs. | 447 00 | | |
| Totals | 2,476 | | $7,812 53 |

Many of the above were store sheep, which accounts for the low prices of several lots.

SWINE.

Receipts have been larger and prices have declined a little. Good corn hogs now command 5¾c.@5⅞c., live weight; still-fed, 5c.@5½c. Demand fair and but few lots unsold last night. ALLERTON yarded 6,567 at Fortieth-street and 4,835 were received at Thirty-seventh-street, besides those sent to ALLERTON'S. Of these, 3,882 were sold, and about 1,000 still in the yards when the report was made up last night.

BIRDSALL & DORMAN, corn dealers of Washington Market, quote:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Prime Corn Hogs | 5⅝ @5¾ | 7 @7⅛ |
| Light Prime Corn Hogs | 5⅜ @5⅝ | 7 @7¼ |
| Common Corn Hogs | 5 @5¼ | 6⅞ @7 |
| Distillsry, heavy, Hogs | 5 @5⅛ | 6⅝ @6¾ |

Arrivals are heavy, and prices on the decline. Demand inactive.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

CATTLE—Although there is a falling off in the receipts of 288 head, we cannot quote wholesale prices any better than last week. Holders are asking more, and are pretty stiff, but what sales have been made show no improvement in rates. Especially is this the case if we take quality into consideration. The average quality in the yards to-day is considerably ahead of that of last week, and remembering this fact, it cannot be said that higher figures have been obtained for the beef. The drovers have little advantage in the falling off of receipts, as the quality, we think, fully makes up for the deficiency. In other words, there are about as many pounds of beef on sale this week as last. The weather, however, favors sellers. It is clear and cold, and promises to continue so throughout the week. This gives them more confidence than any other one circumstance, and explains the comparative firmness with which many of them stand by their demand for an advance. They look for an improved tone before the market closes, but it is hardly possible that they will be disappointed. The indications are that less will go East than for many previous weeks, some of the heaviest buyers from that direction having held over a considerable portion of the stock purchased by them last week. If no more than four or five hundred head should be taken for that market, then the prospect for a spring in prices here is rather slim. In that event there would be left for New-York some eighteen hundred head. Although unable to report any improvement in the wholesale trade, we notice a decided advance in the retail market—at least ¼c. ₱ ℔., live weight.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

| | This week. | Last week. | Corresponding week last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,465 | 2,737 | 2,256 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 6,920 | 5,510 | 7,134 |
| Hogs | 1,191 | 371 | 6,580 |

| | Av. w'kly rec't last year. | Total since Jan. 1. | Total to same date last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,536 | 120,109 | 120,715 |
| Sheep | 3,127 | 186,714 | 138,774 |
| Hogs | 3,747 | 29,978 | 176,998 |

Add to the above reported receipts of cattle for the week 46 head held over and 85 that were driven in on the turnpike, and we have a total of 2,596.

PRICES—We only alter our quotations on the lower grades, which have improved at retail:

| | This week. | Last week |
|---|---|---|
| Premium | | |
| Extra | 4¼@5 | 4¼@5 |
| First quality | 3¾@4¼ | 3¾@4¼ |
| Second quality | 3¼@3½ | 3 @3½ |
| Third quality | 2½@3 | 2½@2¾ |
| Inferior quality | 2¼@2½ | 2¼@2½ |

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Until to-day the weather has been remarkably unfavorable for slaughtering, and the dealers here are fortunate if they emerge without losses from the past month's business. The cool snap that comes in with the present week, however, brings much encouragement with it, and with its continuance there must be considerable profit in the purchases of the past few days.

HOGS are in somewhat better demand too. We quote prices ranging from 5c. to 6c., and included in the sales was a drove of 324 head still fed, by Mr. MUMFORD, to SMITH & BROWN, at 5½c. This lot averaged 185 ℔s.

MILCH COWS—A few selling at from $30 to $40.

### Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

The market for Beef Cattle this week remains without any particular change to notice. Good quality is in demand at full rates. Inferior cattle sell slowly, and prices are evidently on the decline. Some of the drovers found a difficulty in disposing of more than half the supply of "stock" cattle. The offerings have reached about the same number as last week.

The following were the current rates yesterday:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Choice quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | $8 75 @ | $9 00 |
| Prime quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | 8 25 @ | 8 50 |
| Fair quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | 7 25 @ | 7 75 |
| Ordinary quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | 6 50 @ | 7 00 |
| Common quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | 4 50 @ | 6 00 |
| Inferior quality, ₱ 100 ℔s | 3 00 @ | 4 00 |

Some extra brought $9 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SHEEP—The offerings have increased, and the demand has been quite spirited. 6,400 head were sold at $6@$8.

COWS—100 head were disposed of at $20@$50 for fresh, and $15@$25 for dry.

HOGS—960 sold at prices ranging from $6 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s. 1,928 head sold at $6@$7 25 ₱ 100 ℔s., net, according to quality.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 23, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The past week has been rather quiet, the receipts heavy, and the California demand not sufficient to affect the market in the least. The stock begins to accumulate, and any but fine dairies must rule low. Operators in the country should not pay over 16c. to 18c. for good dairies, to save themselves from loss. The various grades are saleable at our quotations. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange County, ₱ ℔ | 25 | @ 28 |
| Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ ℔ | 22 | @ 24 |
| Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ ℔ | 16 | @ 20 |
| Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔ | 21 | @ 23 |
| Fair State Dairy, firkins | 18 | @ 20 |
| Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ ℔ | 20 | @ 22 |
| Welsh tubs, fair | 17 | @ 18 |
| Western Reserve, choice, ₱ ℔ | 16 | @ 18 |
| Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ ℔ | 12 | @ 15 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ ℔ | 13 | @ 16 |
| Roll Butter, ₱ ℔., sweet | 14 | @ 16 |

CHEESE.

Fine dairies are firmly held at our highest figures. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine State, ₱ ℔ | 11 | @ 11½ |
| Fair State, ₱ ℔ | 10 | @ 10½ |
| Fine Ohio, ₱ ℔ | 9½ | @ 10½ |
| English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ ℔ | 9 | @ 11 |
| English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ ℔ | 12 | @ 15 |
| Pineapple, ₱ ℔ | 13 | @ 16 |

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce. Lime Eggs come forward less freely. Sales are made at 17c., but the majority of holders are disposed to hold on for higher prices. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz | 19 | @ 19½ |
| Lime Eggs, ₱ doz | 17 | @ 17½ |

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in active demand for export; 7½c. is asked and obtained for some lots, but shippers hold off at anything over 7c. Dried Peaches are in good request for such as are bright and handsome, with sales by ourselves of 20,000 ℔s. Georgia at 14c., and 5,000 ℔s. Virginia at 16c. Plums and Cherries are scarce at 25c. Green Apples have been more quiet, without any change in prices from last week. Red Fruit in good order selling on the dock at 19s. to 20s. Greenings at 19s. Small parcels sell from store at 20s. to 22s. The bulk of the receipts of the week have gone in store. We quote—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dried Apples, State, ₱ ℔ | 7 | @ | 7½ |
| Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ ℔ | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ ℔. | 10 | @ | 17 |
| Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled. | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Dried Blackberries, ₱ ℔ | — | @ | 10 |
| Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔ | — | @ | 25 |
| Dried Plums, ₱ ℔ | — | @ | 25 |
| Dried Raspberries, ₱ ℔ | — | @ | 22 |
| Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 2 62½ |
| Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | — |
| Cranberries, ₱ bbl | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Quinces, ₱ bbl | 3 00 | @ | — |

BEANS.

New Beans are a little more plenty at 9s.@10s. for medium, 13s. for Marrow.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel | $1 25 | @ $1 50 |
| Medium, new, ₱ bushel. | 1 12 | @ 1 25 |
| Kidney, ₱ bushel | 1 62½ | @ 1 87 |
| Marrowfat, ₱ bushel | 1 50 | @ 1 62 |
| Red, ₱ bushel | — | @ 2 25 |
| China, ₱ bushel | 1 75 | @ 2 00 |

PEAS.

Canada Peas are higher. Green Marrowfats are scarce and higher. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canada, ₱ bushel | 75 | @ 80 |
| Black-eyed, ₱ bushel | 1 37½ | @ 1 50 |
| Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel | — | @ 2 00 |
| Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel | — | @ 1 50 |

SEEDS

Clover has been sparingly dealt in, buyers offering 8c.@8½c.; holders asking 8½c.@9c. Timothy is quiet, with no sales at over $2 25. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clover, ₱ ℔ | $0 08 | @ $0 08½ |
| Timothy, ₱ bushel | 2 25 | @ 2 30 |
| Flaxseed, ₱ bushel | 1 45 | @ 1 50 |

NUTS.

Chestnuts continue scarce and are higher. Hickory Nuts are in very large supply; $1 ₱ bushel is offered for large lots. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hickory Nuts, extra, ₱ bushel | $1 25 | @ — |
| Hickory Nuts, fair, ₱ bushel | — | @ 1 00 |
| Chestnuts, ₱ bushel | 5 50 | @ 5 75 |

HONEY.

We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clover, in Boxes, ₱ ℔ | 16 | @ 18 |
| Buckwheat, ₱ ℔ | 14 | @ 15 |
| Strained, ₱ ℔ | 8 | @ 10 |

BEESWAX

Continues in good request, with sales of small parcels at 34½c.@35c.

FEATHERS

Are in good demand. We quote sales of Western Live Geese at 45c.; Tennessee at 40c.@42c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry to-day have been about two-thirds less than last year at this time, but quite sufficient to meet the extra demand, and have sold at prices that undoubtedly leave a fair profit to the shipper. Game is less plenty, and finds a ready sale. Venison is scarce at 12c. for saddles, and 7c.@8c. for carcases. We quote the range to-day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Turkeys, dressed, ₱ ℔ | 10 | @ 13 |
| Fowls, dressed, ₱ ℔ | 8 | @ 10 |
| Chickens, dressed, ₱ ℔ | 9 | @ 11 |
| Ducks, dressed, ₱ ℔ | 10 | @ 13 |
| Geese, fat, ₱ ℔. | 8 | @ 11 |
| Woodcock, ₱ pair | 31 | @ 38 |
| Squabs, ₱ dozen | 2 50 | @ 2 75 |
| Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen | 62 | @ 1 00 |
| Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₱ dozen | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Wild Duck, ₱ pair | 31 | @ 62 |
| Wood Ducks, ₱ pair | 25 | @ 50 |
| Quail, ₱ dozen | — | @ 2 50 |
| Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair | 50 | @ 75 |
| Partridges, ₱ pair | 75 | @ 1 00 |
| English Snipe, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @ 1 75 |
| Venison, ₱ ℔ | 10 | @ 12 |
| Bear Meat, ₱ ℔ | — | @ 12 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Wild Geese, each | 37 | @ 62 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ₱ bbl. | 3 00 | @ — |
| Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Dykeman, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Mercers, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ 2 00 |
| Peach Blows, ₱ bbl | 1 12 | @ 1 37 |
| Junes, ₱ bbl | 1 37 | @ 1 50 |
| Western Reds, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 38 |
| Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 38 |
| Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Carters, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Onions, Red, ₱ bbl | 1 75 | @ 2 00 |
| Onions, White, ₱ bbl | 2 00 | @ 2 50 |
| Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl | 1 62 | @ 2 00 |
| Turnips, white, ₱ bbl | — | @ 87 |
| Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl | 75 | @ 88 |
| Beets, ₱ bbl | 88 | @ 1 00 |
| Carrots, ₱ bbl | 88 | @ 1 00 |
| Parsnips, ₱ bbl | 75 | @ 1 00 |
| Egg plant, ₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Cabbages, ₱ 100 | 3 50 | @ 4 50 |
| Marrow Squash, ₱ 100 | 2 50 | @ 5 00 |
| Garlic, ₱ 100 | 8 00 | @ 9 00 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 2 bbls. Ashes; 20,371 bbls. Flour; 700 bushels Corn Meal; 105,389 bushels Wheat; 1,250 bushels Corn; 11,628 bushels Barley; 36,370 bushels Oats; 570 bushels Malt; 1,244 pkgs. Provisions, and 515 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 40 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 60 bags Santos, at 12c.; 5,600 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained; 3,376 bags do., (by auction,) at 10¾c.@11⅞c., and 200 bags stained St. Domingo, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔. In Boston, 7,000 pockets Java were sold on private terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,800 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ ℔., indicating a heavy market, with a downward tendency in prices. Referring to the crop, and business prospects, Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co. remark that they "are receiving more and more favorable accounts of the yield from all sections of the country. Even in the most favored localities of last year there appears, contrary to all expectation, to be an equal crop; and in localities which then suffered from any cause, the individual instances of large increase upon last year's yield are surprising. As the ultimate result will depend on the continuance of the present admirable weather for picking, we have not yet made our final estimate; but we may remark that the facts patent to every one seem to us to justify the largest crop figures which have yet been put forth, and we are glad to notice that the quality is everywhere improving, in consequence, doubtless, of the outcry against sand, and the long spell of favorable weather for picking. It is a remarkable feature this season, that the largest estimates come from planters and factors. They generally admit 4,250,000 bales as tolerably certain; while of the buyers, particularly those acting for England, there are still a few who ignore all the facts which are inconsistent with the theory of 4,000,000 bales being an outside figure. This under estimate will prove a serious damage to the trade. In the first place, it unduly supports prices in Liverpool and here; and, secondly, it leads to an excessive export to Great Britain, and no doubt to the temporary glutting of the Liverpool market with Cotton, which can hardly be expected to bring a profit there, in view of the large supply going with it and behind it. Contracts are offered here for delivery in 60 days at ¾c. below present prices. The French, Germans and Americans buy only from hand to mouth. Had English shippers shown equal moderation, our quotations to-day would, doubtless, have been 1c. ₱ ℔. lower than they are. Prices are now mainly dependent on the rivers. With a general rise, deliveries would be beyond precedent; but should the ports continue dependent on the limited area of country which has supplied them for so far, some little falling off might take place, and tend to support prices temporarily."

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in demand at former rates. Salmon and Herring are dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low and medium brands of State and Western Flour have been in good demand to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. The better grades have been rather lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $4 90@$4 95, chiefly at $4 95; extra State at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $4 00 | @ $4 75 |
| Superfine State | 4 90 | @ 4 95 |
| Extra State | 5 10 | @ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 5 00 | @ 5 10 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 15 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 20 | @ 6 20 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 25 | @ 5 45 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 5 50 | @ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 70 | @ 6 60 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 25 | @ 5 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 45 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 35 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Kentucky and Tennessee | 5 50 | @ 7 50 |

Southern is inquired for, and desirable lots are held firmly. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate request at former rates; sales have been made of 300 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention at $4@$4 05 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 30 for Baltimore, of which 250 bbls. were sold, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been freely offered and purchased, including Layer, at $2 55, and Bunch, at $2 35 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been in fair demand, at uniform rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day. Yet the principal holders have manifested no disposition to make any reduction in prices, though the heavy receipts, reported, have had a tendency to depress the market, and, anticipating lower rates, buyers are reluctant to purchase. We have heard of only small sales of White Kentucky at $1 52@$1 53; White Western, at $1 40, and poor red Southern, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. A boat-load of extra Milwaukee Club was also reported sold at $1 19 ₱ bushel, but not reliably. Corn exhibits no very important alteration, sales having been made of 16,000 bushels at 98c.@99c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; and 76c.@83c. for very inferior to fair new yellow do. and do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet, yet quoted firm, chiefly at 88c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in demand, at full rates; sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels four-rowed State, and 3,000 bushels Canada East, on terms not ascertained. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 47c.@48c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Has been in moderate request, at about previous quotations.

HOPS—The demand has been pretty fair; prices have been sustained. New, 12c.@18c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in demand, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland; 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request, including common, at $1 50 ₱ 310 ℔s. Tar has been inquired for chiefly at $2 70@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention at $3 50 ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly dealt in at 45c.@46c., mainly within the range, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed, have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 21, sales have been made of 3,140 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40, with 3,300 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 50c. ₱ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.*

| | Sp., bbls. | Wh., bbls. | Bone, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1859 | 84,387 | 199,207 | 1,815,900 |
| Same time last year | 76,817 | 181,804 | 1,479,600 |

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for Mess; $11 25 for Prime, here; $11 25 for Prime, deliverable at the option of the buyer, during the remaining portion of the year; and $11 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the seller, same time, ₱ bbl. The sales of Bacon have been moderate at former rates. Lard has been in demand, and sales have been made of 1,200 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c., here, and 10½c. for future delivery, ₱ ℔. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 170 tcs. at $4@$4 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 530 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7c.@7¼c.; with 1,500 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

SPICES—Sales to-day 800 bags Pimento on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 ℔s. at 10⅞c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was not a very attractive one, and it resulted unsatisfactorily. Old crop Blacks formed the bulk of the offering. The lots sold included Imperial at 36½c.@56½c.; Hyson, 32½c.@41½c.; Young Hyson, 27c.@46½c.; Hyson Twankay, 27c.@28c.; and Oolong, 36½c.@40c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 700 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 50s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d.; and 100 bbls. Pork, at 5s. For Bremen, 50 bbls. Ashes, at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; and 200 boxes Tobacco, at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Brazil*, 664 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, at 7-16d.; ship *Wm. V. Kent*, 642 tons, same voyage, 15-32d.; a bark, 316 tons, to Cork for orders, to a port in the Mediterranean, seven to twelve months' voyage, $1,000 ₱ month; a brig, 220 tons, from Sydney, C. B., to North side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses $4 on deck; one 223 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,600; one, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,650; a schooner, 146 tons, same voyage, $1,200; one, 121 tons, from Jacksonville to Barbadoes, Lumber, $11; one, 180 tons, and a brig from Jacksonville to St. Thomas, $10; a brig, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Curacoa, $10, and back to New-York, Salt, 10 cents; schooner, 100 tons, to Jamaica and back, $750; one, 110 tons, to Jamaica, 70c. ₱ bbl.; one, 180 tons, to three Windward Islands, $1,050; one, 100 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $700; a brig, 300 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a bark, 325 tons, same voyage and price and back from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 250 tons, to Bermuda, $1,000; a Br. schooner to Halifax, Flour, 25c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1859.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée: IL TROVATORE. Evening: LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening — THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

### Thanksgiving Sermons.

We shall devote a very large portion of the TIMES to-morrow morning to reports of sermons that may be delivered by the various clergymen of the several denominations in this City and Brooklyn, on the occasion of Thanksgiving day. It is usual with most of our clergy to embrace the opportunity which this civil appointment offers to discuss important secular topics from a religious point of view, and in the light of Christian principle; and we deem it wise to extend the benefit of such instructions by enlarging the audience to which they are addressed.

☞ This being THANKSGIVING DAY, no Evening Editions of the TIMES will be issued.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The unknown steamship, whose wreck was reported from the coast of Nova Scotia in our morning impression of yesterday, proves to have been the *Indian*, of the Montreal Steamship Company's line. The *Indian* left Liverpool on the 9th inst., and in ordinary circumstances was due at Portland on Sunday. She was two days behind time, when, on Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, she went ashore off Guysborough, Nova Scotia, where she has since parted amidships, and become a hopeless loss. Three of the crew are said to have been drowned, and two of the boats are missing. Owing to the early hours of the Nova Scotian telegraphic operators, we are left with no other than these meagre details.

The brig *Ann*, Capt. ALEXANDER, arrived here yesterday morning, after a passage of thirty-seven days, from Monrovia. We thus receive a file of the Liberia *Herald* to the 5th of October, inclusive. There is no news of importance. The United States steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* had been at Monrovia, and left for Cape Palmas on the 12th of October.

Turks Island papers to the 5th inst., report the wreck of several boats and two schooners, among the Bahama Islands, during the late gales, with the loss of several lives.

Letters received by a mercantile firm in this City, from their agent in Brownsville, state that the citizens are constantly under arms, and although apprehensive of an attack from CORTINAS, feel themselves able to repel it. One paid company of volunteers is on duty day and night, and the leading citizens and merchants had united in companies of night-guards and patrols, and were provided with three pieces of artillery.

The state of feeling in Virginia, and especially in Jefferson County, is not such as warm admirers of the Old Dominion care most to see. The population, it is painful to notice, has given itself up to the vaguest panic terrors. Not all the strong display of military force garrisoning Charlestown; not all the stern and changeless determination of the people to stand each by the other, should a conflict become inevitable; not all the evidence of sympathy and compassion afforded equally by the North and by the South, can suffice to allay the terrors of this tremulous community. To present a mortifying instance, it was only night before last, while the streets of Charlestown were thronged with sleepless soldiery, a gun, obviously fired at an outpost, was suddenly heard, and was no sooner heard than the entire population of the town was seen to plunge within doors and fortify itself with all the resources of lock and bolt. The village rang with the call to arms, military commands were given loudly and wildly, and it was only when every preparation was made to receive the invader, that it was found to be a *cow*, which had failed to return the countersign to a frightened sentinel, and was entering the town by forced marches. A second false alarm completed the panic, and Charlestown passed a sleepless night. Gov. WISE has returned to Richmond, breathing as he went his determination neither to spare the convicts, nor to accept foreign aid in vindication of the sovereignty of Virginia. The latter resolve was tested by an offer received yesterday from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, who tendered 10,000 men to strengthen the defences of Charlestown, and an indefinite number of troops as a frontier guard; both of which generous proffers were declined by Gov. WISE.

Three characteristic letters from JOHN BROWN are given in our columns this morning. BROWN continues to exhibit the utmost bravery. He says he does not feel himself in the least degraded by his imprisonment or the near prospect of the gallows, and that he will die joyfully.

Twenty-five States unite to-day in the celebration of the Thanksgiving Anniversary.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted to repeal the law which authorized flogging in the State Prison.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The weekly statement showed that there had been 2,458 emigrant arrivals during the week, and $5,318 received for commutation of passengers. An invalided German emigrant was sent home at the expense of the Board.

There was renewed speculation in Panama, Pacific and Hudson Shares at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the same temper obtained in the afternoon in New-York Central shares and Erie Bonds, the general market closing quite buoyant.

Sales were made of 1,800 bales Cotton, at a shade lower rates. Flour was in good demand, and prices were sustained. The movements in Grain were limited. Rio Coffee was in active demand. Sugars were in fair request. A livelier business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions. Pork was dearer. Tar and Crude Turpentine were inquired for, as were likewise Rice, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Hay, Hops, Spices, Tallow and Whisky. The public sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily. Other branches of trade presented no very important changes. There were 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been less freely supplied during a week past. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter, numbered: Beef cattle 4,200; veal calves 602; sheep and lambs 13,484; swine 11,402; also, of milch cows 122. Total, 29,810, an excess over last week of 1,734, the increase in swine more than counterbalancing the decrease in beeves and veal. At yesterday's General Market transactions were not brisk, except for sheep; the large supply of poultry lessened the demand for beef and veal materially, though the lessened supply of cattle enabled owners to advance their price ¼c.@½c., ℔ ℔., estimated dressed weight, over the low rates current last Wednesday. A few of the best cattle sold at 10½c., and good at 9c.@10c. Veals were a little lower. Sheep and lambs advanced about 25c. ℔ head. Swine sold near ⅛c. lower with prices declining. Milch cows are dull of sale at low prices.

### Thanksgiving Day.

Just as the festivals of Christmas and Easter survived the fall of the Roman Church in Britain and lived on into the new life of the people, has the Puritan Thanksgiving of New-England passed out from the borders of Puritanism, and escaping the fate which has overtaken so many of the ways and customs and beliefs which crossed the Atlantic in the little Pilgrim bark, finds itself becoming part and parcel of the nationality of the United States. For this no thoughtful man can be otherwise than grateful. Never did any people stand in greater need than we of just such oases in the Sahara of busy selfishness as this day, with the beautiful name it bears, and the lessons it is so ready to yield to those who will stand still and learn.

If any brave, wise prophet were now to arise among us, and we were to ask him to point out to us the cardinal vice and weakness of our people, it would be strange indeed were he not to lay his warning finger upon that intensity of personal ambition and egotistic self-confidence which have become almost synonymous with the name of American throughout the world. To make one's way in the world, to achieve a "hit," in one fashion or another to secure success—pure personal, worldly success—is a good and proper thing enough. But it is a good and proper thing only on condition that it be well and properly proportioned to the higher aims of existence, made consistent with our relative duties, and subordinated to those mysterious obligations which rest upon us as immortal beings, and from which not even the clever nineteenth century, with all its inventions, discoveries, boasted "conquests of nature," has yet contrived any way of safe and honorable escape.

It is our special American danger to forget this. Like Jeshurun, who, we are told, no sooner "waxed fat" than he began to kick, every prosperous and powerful man is disposed to take the bit of destiny in his teeth, and to run off at full speed after his own devices. And a prosperous nation is not necessarily much wiser in the mass than its citizens are as individual men. We all tend to unthankfulness in the excess of our self-reliance; and our notions o Providence and its supremacy are apt to glimmer away through long years of good fortune, into very much such a sort of inane twilight as brooded in the mind of the celebrated Micawber, and made him always and blandly sure, in the most trying circumstances of his checkered career, that "something would turn up," sooner or later, to suit his particular case and his peculiar fancies. Such an anniversary as this, which, in common with nearly all our fellow-countrymen, we shall this day keep, is admirably fitted to bring the truth in these matters home to us. If we essay to be thankful to-day, we must perforce pause long enough to think what thankfulness really means, and for what it is that we have thanks to render. This simple exercise of the mind will surprise the vast majority of us, we may be sure. We shall be astonished to see how little in our lives we truly owe to ourselves, to our own wit or wisdom, or shrewdness or strength, in comparison with the enormous weight of our obligations to the society in which we have dwelt, to the laws and the civilization which have made our efforts possible, and to that sublime overruling Power which has led on the world through the labor of so many generations, unconsciously working together for one end, up to the fruitful harvests into which we have just entered.

It can do us no harm to feel these truths more keenly than ever to-day. No harm certainly in their influence upon our individual interests and our private character; no harm in the wider application we should make of them to the nation and its needs, and to our own duties as citizens and as patriots. The United States sorely need a Thanksgiving Day, that they may measure the tremendous extent of the perils which national success and national vanity, and the insolence of national security, have been preparing for the Republic. Let us silence to-day, for a brief space, the angry noise of partisan conflict and sectional recriminations; and ask ourselves in all seriousness what the future has in store for us if we continue to act, as for years we have acted, on the theory that nothing can disturb our peace, nothing shake our prosperity; that we have closed accounts with Destiny, and retired upon a reserve of national omnipotence to enjoy an uncontrolled career of national recklessness? The terror and trouble which JOHN BROWN'S foray has spread far and wide through the South; the mingled anger and contempt which the mad diatribes of Southern leaders discussing that foray have too widely disseminated through the North, are the signs and symptoms of dangers which it would be worse than weakness for us any longer to dissemble. These things speak to us trumpet-tongued on such a day as this. They bid Southern men, as they give thanks to-day, to reflect upon the multitude of the blessings which they owe to the existence of this Union, and urge it upon them most solemnly to inquire what reasons there are for hoping that disunion would not make tenfold worse all that they now endure of social disquiet and political excitement, while it would rob them of so much they must see to be fundamental in the framework of their national existence. Upon Northern men, too, these things press their close instruction. Who that most ardently hates Slavery and loves freedom can brace himself up to-day, save in the bigotry of fanaticism, against the conviction that to crush the whites of the South, to alienate them from the Republic, to madden them with the frenzy of fear and indignation, will not strike a single fetter from the slave, whatever calamities it may bring upon the freemen of the North in the disruption of our noble Empire, with all that pregnant word contains of woe and shame and consternation for us all?

Never was the wisdom of man more conspicuously foolishness than in the present turmoil of our national politics; never was there a time in which a hearty recognition alike of all the mischiefs of human self-sufficiency, and of the mighty power for good which sleeps in reverence for the Past and the institutions it has bequeathed to us, has been more deeply needed by any people than now it is by ourselves. In our Thanksgiving, to-day, let us qualify the natural gladness of the season, in our home-circles and our retrospect of personal blessings, with graver thoughts than our hurried daily life permits, upon our national duties and our political responsibilities. On this day, at least, let our Politics and our Religion meet together, not to make our religion political, indeed, but to make our politics religious. It will need all the bravest faith and all the highest wisdom which we command, to make straight the crooked paths in which our national existence is fast becoming involved.

### The Rumors of Brown's Rescue.

Much of the excitement that pervades the public mind in Virginia, is evidently due to the general belief that formidable attempts will be made to rescue BROWN and his accomplices from the hands of Virginia justice. Gov. WISE receives constant threats, and disclosures of plans for this object. Rumors are rife throughout the State that bands of men are forming in Ohio, in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, and in other Northern States, for the purpose of invading Virginia and taking BROWN from the hands of her authorities. They naturally create alarm and indignation.

Nor are they so improbable in themselves as to be of necessity irrational and absurd. On the contrary they are very likely to be founded in truth. We have no doubt there are thousands of men in the Free States who would gladly see the prisoners rescued from their fate,—not necessarily from sympathy with their crime, but from admiration of BROWN'S personal courage and evident simplicity and sincerity of character. We presume, moreover, that the subject of rescuing him has been talked over repeatedly, in many parts of the North,—and that schemes have been suggested and plans devised for bringing it about. That there is any likelihood of their being practically attempted, we do not believe; but we are not at all surprised that a contrary impression should be widely prevalent in Virginia, or that it should create general uneasiness and alarm throughout the exposed portions of the State.

We think that the authorities of the Free States owe it to themselves, and to the whole country, to defeat any such attempt that may be on foot, and to exercise special vigilance for its detection. If we are bound to prevent armed invasion from our shores of the territories of a foreign power, we are under tenfold greater obligations to prevent any forcible interference, on the part of our people, with the administration of justice in a sister State. We wish most sincerely that the authorities of Virginia could find it consistent with their own sense of honor, peace and security to waive the execution of these criminal offenders against their laws,—because we believe their own welfare and that of the country at large would be promoted thereby. But we have no right to insist upon it. It is their own affair. BROWN and his accomplices are willful and deliberate violators of the laws of Virginia, and the State of Virginia has a clear and unquestionable right to enforce her laws against them. No other State in the Union can rightfully interfere with her authority in this respect:—and any attempt at such interference by forcible means should be arrested and punished with the utmost rigor.

It is not easy to estimate the disastrous effect of an armed attempt at rescue upon the peace of the country. It would, as a matter of course, be met with armed resistance,—and the two sections might find themselves suddenly and hopelessly plunged into a state of actual war. For passion, stimulated by blood, is fearfully contagious; and no such collision could take place without rousing, in the hearts of thousands, the unreasoning spirit of resentment and revenge. We have very little fear of any disunion of these States, to be brought about by calm reflection and on a careful calculation of consequences. But from such conflicts as would inevitably grow out of an armed attempt at the rescue of BROWN, it is impossible to say what bad results might not arise. If there be, therefore, in any Northern State within the knowledge, actual or possible, of its authorities, any such movements as those which have been denounced to Gov. WISE, we regard it as a matter of the highest duty to put forth every possible effort for their suppression.

### Irish Troubles in Parliament.

There promises to be, in the coming session of the British Parliament, a complete desertion of the Whig Ministry by the members of the "Irish Brigade." This celebrated body is composed mainly of Irish Catholics, whose views on ecclesiastical questions are decidedly ultramontane, and whose political opinions may be summed up by calling them Anti-British. Though their number is not over forty, they are generally able to make themselves formidable by union, and when banded together in a solid phalanx, are often able to turn the scale, whenever the two great English parties are closely matched. They are, in almost every case, the *protégés* of the Catholic clergy; are generally nominated at the hustings by a priest, seconded by a priest, and solemnly indorsed and approved by the whole hierarchy. They consequently enter Parliament under an implied obligation to stand by the Church in all her conflicts with the Government, and are, of course, at the same time, expressly bound to maintain the rights of their lay constituents. This double duty has, of late, as often before, placed them in a somewhat awkward dilemma.

No one who is in the least acquainted with the history of Ireland during the last fifty years, can be ignorant of the fact that national independence, free speech, self-government, have nowhere found more ardent and more eloquent defenders than in the ranks of the Irish Liberals. Detestation of foreign domination, or of any domination not based on the popular will, in its broadest sense, has always been their great watchword. In so far as their theories applied to Ireland, the clergy have been fully with them, and in fact some of the most vigorous exponents of their views on this and kindred questions have been priests.

It fortunately, or unfortunately, so happens, however, that the Celtic mind, "bulls" to the contrary notwithstanding, is gifted with a fair share of logical power, and in fact may be said to be famous for pushing all principles to their conclusions with a hearty good will. It was, therefore, very difficult for the crowds who were charmed by O'CONNELL'S denunciations of British tyranny, and MEAGHER'S eulogium on "the sword," to see why the blessings for which they sighed earnestly, might not be claimed as fairly by Italians and Hungarians as by themselves. In their own overflowing goodness of heart they were as ready to throw up their caps in the air on behalf of their independence as of their own. If parliaments were good for Ireland, they were surely good for Tuscany and Naples. Here, however, they and the clergy parted company. The Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, it must be said, have always been just as earnest in advocating repression and despotism in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria as in advocating liberty and nationality in Ireland. The Irish representatives accordingly have been sent to Parliament for the last thirty years, charged with the onerous duty of confining the operation of a great principle proclaimed and glorified by themselves to the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of England.

The late events in Italy have added to the difficulties of their position. The language of England with regard to the Duchies is very much what the language of the "Brigade" has always been with regard to Ireland. To support the Whig Ministry in their Italian policy would be political consistency, but it would inevitably entail a rupture with the clergy at home, and thus end in political damnation. The Catholic hierarchy are all staunch adherents of the old Austrian *régime*, and vigorous denouncers of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S late performances in the Peninsula. The Catholic laity, on the contrary, cannot, and hardly seek to escape from the logical consequences of the political doctrines with which they have assailed England since the beginning of the present century. If they openly refused to permit of their application to the case of Italy, it would amount to the self-stultifying declaration that oppression was never wrong except when the oppressor was a heretic or schismatic. Even JOHN MITCHEL, though he can hardly be called a cautious man, is puzzled to know how to deal with the Italian crisis, and contents himself with the expression of strong doubts as to England's sincerity in advocating a full recognition of the popular will.

To the complication thus created, the education question is likely to add another. The Queen's Colleges were established for the purpose of affording a good secular education without any such denominational bias, as renders Trinity College an unsafe school for a Catholic or a Dissenter. The total exclusion of religious instruction from the College walls was a leading feature of the system, but provision was subsequently made for having the student receive it in any manner he or his parents chose from the clergymen of his own Church, outside. The Catholic clergy, however, absolutely refused to lend any countenance or support to the scheme unless the chairs of history, metaphysics, and some branches of natural science were placed in their hands; and on the refusal of the Government to comply, they exerted their whole influence, short of absolute prohibition, to prevent their flocks from entering them, and they at the same time set vigorously to work to erect a purely Catholic University. For nearly ten years they have been temporizing with the Queen's Colleges, in the hope that the Government would at last consent to endow their own University, but their patience is now beginning to be worn out by the obstinate refusal of both Whig and Tory to do anything of the kind. They now threaten, as a last resource, to stop the flow of Catholic students into the Queen's University, which has always gone on in spite of the ecclesiastical disapproval, and bring the whole national system of education to a dead lock. If they carry out their determination, the members of the Brigade will be placed in the awkward position of having to defend in the House of Commons the destruction of a system of instruction which, for nearly half a century, was advocated by all Irish politicians of their school, and was hailed by the mass of the Irish people as an unmixed blessing.

### Wood and his Opponents.

It was acknowledged on all hands two years ago, that the only way to defeat WOOD was to get everybody who was opposed to his *régime* to unite upon one candidate, and to make honesty and respectability the sole test of his fitness for the place. The result was that Mayor TIEMANN was elected by a majority of a little over three thousand. When the struggle was over, it was plain as a pike-staff that if WOOD had had two opponents in the field he would have been elected. Considering the number of votes polled, the smallness of the majority showed the enormous muster of retainers which an active, unscrupulous person like FERNANDO can make when he has great personal interests at stake, and great inducements to offer. There was not a fraudulent contractor, a roguish official, a rowdy, or an unlicensed grogshop keeper in the whole City, who did not work night and day in his service with a zeal which decenter men, unhappily, never show, and it was universally recognized that the Woodites owed their defeat far less to their inability to poll more votes, than to the difficulty they had in finding out before the polls closed what number would be necessary to secure a triumph. If they could by any means have ascertained by noon on election day, how many votes TIEMANN was to have, FERNANDO would have had a small, but sufficient, majority over him. There never was a narrower escape than was made on that occasion by this City. What it escaped from we hope our readers do not at this short interval of time need to be reminded. It escaped from the mischief of having a bold, unscrupulous politician intrusted for two years longer with the government of a City whose prosperity is above all things based on honesty and integrity. It escaped from the rule of a chief magistrate who filled the police with the scum of the community, and used them as his own body guard; who, in times of scarcity, incited the poor to armed attacks on property; who appointed notorious swindlers to lucrative public offices, and who finally resisted by force of arms the lawful process of the courts of law.

We have no desire to defeat Mr. WOOD by electioneering exaggeration, and we therefore beg of every man who is about to vote at the approaching election, if he feels any doubt in his mind as to the importance of once more crushing this restless enemy of good order, to reperuse the Ex-Mayor's Messages to the Common Council during the Fall of 1857, particularly that one in which he proposes to employ the City funds in the purchase of flour and potatoes, to be peddled at half price, under his superintendence, to his greedy supporters, and in which he informs the poor that the rich have despoiled them of what is justly theirs,—and then to turn to the accounts of the riot on the steps of the City Hall, and the prostitution of justice, on his behalf, at the hands of his friend Judge RUSSELL, which followed that event. Having read these, any one who still entertains doubts of WOOD'S unfitness for any public office of high responsibility, will do well to look over CONOVER'S reports on the frauds concocted and carried out by DEVLIN; and then recollect that this very DEVLIN, the most unscrupulous plunderer of the Treasury that New-York has ever seen, was by this very WOOD appointed Street Commissioner.

All this was in everybody's mouth at the last Mayoralty election. WOOD'S career was then felt by everybody to have been such that it was incumbent upon all good citizens to consign him to the shades of private life. The Republicans and Americans were so sensible of the danger in which we stood, that they refrained from making any nomination, and united with each other and with a portion of the Democrats simply to insure the election of an honest man.

WOOD is in the field again, as resolute, as reckless and as confident as ever. He has far stronger reasons for wishing to be elected now than he had then, and his friends have abundant motives for supporting him with increased ardor and energy. But his opponents seem to think his defeat less important, or else much more easily to be accomplished. They have put two candidates in the field against him already, and are busily engaged in bringing forward one or two more. The Republicans and the old Whigs seem to think it much more important that their partisan interests should be cared for than that the City should be well governed. None of them expect to elect their own candidates; they seek only to defeat the Democratic nominee.

We doubt very much whether Mr. WOOD can be elected, even if every Republican vote in the City should be cast for Mr. OPDYKE, and every Whig vote for Mr. OGDEN. He has the whole organization and discipline of the Democratic Party against him,—and a candidate who will command every respectable Democratic vote. But the matter should not be left in doubt. No citizen of any party, who appreciates the importance of an honest City Government, should fail to do all in his power to secure it. He has no right to leave to others the care of the public, while he attends to party. With this election party interests have nothing whatever to do,—nor should party obligations exercise the slightest influence upon the vote of any citizen.

### Corporation Counsel.

The Republicans have not strengthened their ticket by their nomination for Corporation Counsel. Mr. HULL is not known to the public at large either as a lawyer or as a public man. Whatever reputation he enjoys is simply as a Ward politician; and, according to statements made in the Convention which nominated him, this is not of a character to commend him strongly to public confidence.

The City needs in that post a man of a very different stamp. Neither the Mayoralty nor the Comptrollership are offices of more importance than this. Nearly every attempt to swindle the treasury through favoritism, jobbing and the miscellaneous chicanery of the contracting interest, can be arrested and thwarted by vigilant and vigorous action on the part of the Corporation Counsel. With a Mayor to veto plundering legislation, a Comptroller to refuse all doubtful disbursements, and a Corporation Counsel to bring everything, rigorously and promptly, to the strict letter of the law, the City treasury would be comparatively safe from depredation even if the Common Council were less honest and more corrupt than we hope the new Boards will prove to be. We have no disposition to throw any undue share of responsibility upon the present incumbent of that office. We have never joined in the wholesale outcry against him, and have always been disposed to give full weight to his own apologies for the uniform bad luck of the City in his department of the public service. But we cannot doubt that Mayor TIEMANN'S honest, able and constant endeavors to protect the City treasury from unjust depletion, would have been crowned with much greater success if they had been seconded by a Corporation Counsel who sympathized more thoroughly with them, and who held less rigid professional views of his relation to the Board whom he regarded as his immediate clients.

The Tammany Democracy have nominated a most excellent man for this post. Mr. TILDEN is an able lawyer, has had large experience in public business, is of unquestioned integrity, an active and vigilant foe of everything like malfeasance or corruption, and certain to second Mayor HAVEMEYER in every effort at City reform, with the whole vigor and power of his office. For the sake of the City, we hope he will be elected. We regard his success as not a whit less essential to the public good than that of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Both are most excellent candidates, and will make upright and efficient public officers.

## FINE ARTS.

### The Pictures and Statuary on Exhibition in New-York.

We are a cotton-raising, ship-building, trading, dollar-worshiping people, as all the world well knows; but it is only within the past few years that the world has come to the knowledge that we have a capacity for Art; that we can paint pictures and model statues, as well as build ships and railways; and that we can appreciate, and, when we like them, pay for the pictures and the statues of other people. But this is now pretty well understood, and of the modern works of Art which have received the greatest consideration in Europe during the last decade, a fair proportion were produced by American sculptors and painters. America, too, is now recognized as one of the principal marts for pictures of a high class; and we have already had sent to us three large collections, made up of works by some of the most eminent painters in France, Belgium and England, all of which have been readily sold at high prices. The present season is distinguished by the exhibition in New-York of a somewhat unusual number of works of Art of the higher class. Among them we notice, first:

#### PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

Mr. PALMER occupies a position peculiar to himself, and which gives to his works an especial interest that Americans, at least, will not be slow to feel. He is not only a native-born sculptor, but native bred. He has never been abroad; he has received no instruction; he imitates no master. His study has been Nature and the intuitions of his own genius. For genius he has—pure, spontaneous, self-conscious, and (modestly) self-asserting, as all genius must be; but what is the scope, and what the grasp of his power, he has yet, we believe, fully to show. The work which he now exhibits at SCHAUS' gallery, in Broadway, is of higher aim than any other that we have seen from his chisel. It is a girl in her tenderest maidenhood—not more than fourteen or fifteen years old—who has been taken captive by Indians, and who stands before us stripped and bound for torture. Tied by her wrists to a tree, her arms being behind her back, she turns her head far to the left, looking defiance, some say, at her savage captors, but it seems to us, shrinking from their bold and cruel eyes. She is not struggling to free herself—that she knows would be in vain; but neither is she at all resigned to her fate. She is no martyr—no heroine—but simply an American girl, stung to the quick by personal insult, and shuddering—though not with cowardice—at the prospect of a dreadful and a lingering death. The figure is much superior to the same sculptor's "Indian Girl." In position and action, it shows a far freer and more masterly hand; its forms are finer, and its proportion much better. There is a nearer approach to that ideal beauty which is the result of a completer perception of real beauty, and a perfecting power of generalization. The lower limbs and the extremities, especially, exhibit this development of the ideal faculty in the sculptor. The thighs are particularly beautiful; but at the knee and at the swell of the calf (that most difficult passage in the modeling of a female figure) there is some rigidity, and a consequent lack of grace. The ankle and feet are exquisitely modeled. The shoulders and bust cannot be regarded as fairly expressing the sculptor's idea of beauty in that part of the figure, because the action of the arms and chest is such as to throw the shoulders upward and forward. It would have been well if this movement could have been avoided without failure to express the motive of the work. The head and face are almost if not quite faultless, both in form and in expression; the form, however, being not that of the straight-featured classic type. There is more emotion expressed in the face than is usually exhibited in ancient statues, as there should be, considering the nature of the subject. The lines around the mouth, the base of the nose and the eyes, indicate an exquisite sensibility of nature, roused to its full action by fear and outraged modesty, and yet repressed by a certain dignity of character. This "White Captive," were it his only work, would give Mr. PALMER a high rank as a modern sculptor.

#### CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES."

This noble picture has returned to us after its triumphant visit to Europe. No modern work of art has received higher compliments from European criticism than this; compliments consisting partly of praise, and partly of a close and jealous examination of its claims to the high place to which the universal voice has assigned it. The most scrupulous and reluctant of its English critics acknowledged that it marked the birth of a new school of landscape art, while at the same time the writer showed in certain censures that he had mistaken the painter's purpose in some points, and on others that he was not familiar with the American atmosphere. The work, itself, grows upon us as we look at it. Certainly in no landscape known to us, even by description or engraving, is there such a union of vastness of scope and finish of detail. Its amplitude is not merely that of a broad canvas: it is the largeness of Nature in her grandest forms, uniting mountain, plain, valley and river in one harmonious whole. Its minuteness is not the microscopic minuteness of dead-alive Pre-Raphaeliteism; showing us petals and stamens, cracks and crystals, for the mere sake of showing them. The foreground of Mr. CHURCH'S landscape, filled as it is with minute beauties, is yet but the foreground. It does not thrust itself upon the eye, and demand attention at the cost of the rest of the composition; it is but the pleasant stand-point from which we look out upon that vast expanse of beauty; and yet it will bear and reward examination, at ordinary distances, with the magnifying glass. The "Heart of the Andes" may justly be regarded as in most respects the grandest of "grand landscapes."

#### ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES.

At GOUPIL'S new gallery in Broadway we have three pictures by Mlle. BONHEUR, two of which are entirely new—the other having been exhibited here for a sort time once before. The two former are called "Los Borriqueros" and "A Morning in the Highlands." The first of these is remarkable for the singularity, almost the oddness, of its subject. It represents a drove of mules trotting over a mountain peak in the Pyrenees, under the guidance of three muleteers. There is little action and little variety in the group. The animals trot on in an irregular body, sometimes two or three abreast. The subject is not in itself a very pleasing one; and yet the genius of the painter has enabled her to make the picture one of striking power, because the creatures in it—man and beasts—are so thoroughly alive and real. Each animal exhibits not only its general conformity to the type of its kind, but an individual character peculiar to itself. In the figures the color is rich and pleasing, and laid on with a full brush. The landscape too is praised by persons who profess to know the Pyrenees well, but it seems to us to lack that truthfulness which is the prominent characteristic of ROSA BONHEUR'S pictures. This quality is exhibited in a high degree in the smaller of these three paintings—the "Morning in the Highlands." What else could make it so delightful to stand looking at half-a-dozen horned beasts, themselves only looking at half-a-dozen others in the distance! But in this picture we are with the painter upon the hill-side; we smell the purple heather, and we inhale the life-giving air which fills the heaving lungs and lights the glowing eyes of this knot of cattle; our chiefest and certainly our highest delight is which is their fullness of life. As to drawing and color, we don't stop now-a-days to criticise these in ROSA BONHEUR'S pictures; we look for the grander and more general truth, which is the last attainment of the artist, and finding that we take the other for granted. But yet, if Mlle. BONHEUR is as much inclined, as we hear it said she is, (and we fear with truth,) to task her rapidity of production to the utmost, she may fall into careless habits, which will justly affect even her reputation. The third picture in this little collection is interesting from its containing a portrait of ROSA BONHEUR, by the younger DUBUFE. She is represented leaning on the neck of a young bull, painted by herself.

#### THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

At this Gallery, which retains all its standard attractions, Page's Venus, one of the most exquisite pieces of flesh-color produced by modern art, has been replaced by a landscape called "Modern Italy" from the easel of SONNTAG, a German painter of some repute. The picture is very large, and very ambitious in its subject and mode of treatment. It represents an extended landscape, with mountains on the right, falling off into a broken plain upon the left. The ruins of the former grandeur of Italy add picturesqueness and human interest to the scene, the hint of which seems to have been taken from TURNER'S well-known landscape of the same name. We cannot praise SONNTAG'S picture. In composition it is common-place; its forms are not clearly made out, and its color is crude and muddy.

#### "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

This is the name of a picture, popular in its subject, and painted, we believe, to be engraved; but which has merits that place it very far above the class of works to which those who have not seen might be led to assign it. It is painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT: the former furnishing the figures, and the latter the landscape. The scene is the verandah of Mount Vernon, looking out upon the lawn and the Potomac, he occasion is a supposed visit of LAFAYETTE to his old Commander. Mrs. WASHINGTON and Mrs. CURTIS are seated at a table; WASHINGTON stands with that dignity of port which distinguished and which so well became him, and LAFAYETTE talks with him in an attitude which most felicitously blends ease, self-possession, and deference. The eye is led from this group to the landscape by a child playing with its negro "mauma" upon the lawn—an incident naturally and happily introduced. The composition is very pleasing, and the landscape has the sweetness of color peculiar to Mr. MIGNOT'S pencil.

### Academy of Music.

A superb performance of the "Magic Flute" last night, and decided promise of a good run for that work. Its many and infinite beauties cannot be appreciated at a single hearing; it requires time and familiarity to understand and enjoy them. It was given finely last night, and the favorite vocal pieces were warmly applauded.

There will be two performances to-day—one in the morning, (12 o'clock,) and the other in the evening. Splendid bills are provided for each occasion. In the morning the whole of "Trovatore," with ALBERTINI, BEAUCARDE, AMODIO, &c., in the cast; also, acts from "Norma" and "Tancredi," with Madame ANNA BISHOP. In the evening the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, being Thanksgiving, no extra price for seats. Mlle. ADELINA PATTI makes her *début* in this opera, and will be supported by Signors BRIGNOLI and FERRI.

### Death of Kit Carson.

Our advices from the Overland route announce the death of the celebrated pioneer and explorer, CHRISTOPHER CARSON, at Taos, New-Mexico, where he had been residing as Indian Agent. CARSON was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison County, at the close of 1809. His father, shortly after that period, removed to Missouri, where KIT, when a lad of 15, was apprenticed to a saddler—occupying himself at that business two years, at the end of which he joined a trapping expedition and a trapper he remained, until his familiarity with the great far West rendered him invaluable as a guide to explorers of the Plains. For eight years he acted as hunter at Bent's Fort. When Col. FREMONT engaged in his expeditions CARSON accompanied him, and was ever after his steadfast companion. In 1847 he received the rank of Lieutenant in the Rifle corps, United States army. His latest and most remarkable exploit on the Plains, was enacted in 1853, when he conducted a drove of 6,000 sheep safely to California.

### Death of the Editors of the Nashville Union.

The Nashville *Union and American*, Nov. 15, of which the late Mr. POINDEXTER was an associate editor, is draped in mourning for the death of that gentleman. The leading article, referring to the tragedy, says:

"The engagements of his associates have been such, during most of the time of Mr. POINDEXTER'S connection with the paper, as to throw most of the editorial labor on him. We may safely say, that no man in this country ever earned, in the same time, a more enviable reputation in this capacity than that which has been achieved by our late deeply lamented colleague. As a man, he was as nearly faultless as humanity can become; for the manly courage, which, careful of the rights of others, is yet fearless in the defence of the character of its possessor, will by no true man be imputed as a fault. Courteous in all his intercourse with others, he exacted the same courtesy to himself."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. EASTMAN, senior editor of the *Union and American*, died this morning of apoplexy.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Career of a Successful Burglar Checked.—The Troy *Whig* gives the particulars of the arrest of a burglar who pillaged the residence of C. Vibbard, Esq., Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, on the night of the 2d of September. By this robbery the wife of Wm. Kidd, Esq., of Rochester, who was visiting Mr. Vibbard with her husband, lost jewelry to the amount of $1,600. The detective police of Troy took the case in hand, and found on investigation that a diamond pin had been shipped from New-York to Troy for Geo. H. Kennedy, a noted burglar, whose complicity in the transaction had been suspected. A dispatch at the express-office in Troy ordered the package to be forwarded to Cincinnati. Several of the Troy officers came to this City, and by the aid of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, coupled with much shrewdness of their own, recovered a variety of the articles stolen, from the pawnbrokers' shops. A mosaic pin, valued at $28, and Mr. Kidd's gold watch were among the valuables which were found here. Armed with a requisition from Gov. Morgan, Officers Kipp and Battershall, of Troy, went to Cincinnati, where they found Kennedy in confinement, for having shot a man and woman who had surprised him in an attempted burglary. He had plead guilty to the charge made against him, and was awaiting sentence. Besides this a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky was hanging over him. Kennedy's wife, a daughter of Seth Dunn, of Troy, whom he had married under compulsion after having accomplished her ruin, had attempted to aid her husband to escape by exchanging clothes with him. Having been detected she was also placed in confinement. Upon both of the prisoners parts of Mr. Kidd's property were discovered. Kennedy at first denied the charge of breaking into Mr. Vibbard's house, but when he saw the array of evidence against him, he acknowledged his guilt, and told how the crime was perpetrated. It seems that he clambered over the garden wall, opened the side-door with "nippers" and remained in the house two hours, completely ransacking it. He had a revolver with him, and says that any man who had attempted to stop him should have died. Judging from his reckless use of weapons at Cincinnati, he would have carried out his threat.

The Anglo-African Lectures.—A lecture was given last evening in the Anglo-African course, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Wm. Herries, on "Revelation and Chattel Slavery." The Bible was forcibly vindicated from giving any sanction to such an institution as American chattel Slavery. The inherent dignity of labor was unfolded at length, and, in fact, formed the basis of the entire lecture. The conditions of capital and labor under the patriarchal *régime*, as compared with American chattel Slavery, made up a proposition extensively enlarged upon, and evinced a fullness of Biblical knowledge rare in so young a man. The lecture occupied about an hour and fifteen minutes in its delivery, and was listened to with fixed attention to the close. In the course of his remarks the speaker congratulated his auditors on the late victory won by Dr. Cheever and his Church over the "treason to religion and to righteousness."

Postponement of a European Tour.—Wm. J. Muehl, a young German, was arrested a day or two since on a charge of having obtained from the Post-office the letters of S. H. Strouse & Brothers, No. 121 Liberty-street, and appropriated their contents. In one letter was a draft on the Marine Bank of Georgia, for $600, on which Muehl is alleged to have indorsed the name of Mr. Jos. Strouse, and afterwards to have exchanged it with Mr. Fred. W. Weiss, of No. 50 Wall-street, for an equivalent in European funds. Muehl had completed arrangements for a departure to Europe at the time his arrest was made. In his trunks documents are said to have been found which afford indubitable evidence of his guilt in other transactions of similar character. He will be examined before Commissioner Betts next Saturday.

Harbor Encroachments.—The Committee recently appointed by the Common Council to confer with the Harbor Commissioners on the subject of the Battery enlargement difficulty, met together yesterday at the Mayor's office. Mr. Blunt called attention to the facts embodied in the late report on that subject to the Chamber of Commerce, and urged the importance of giving early attention to the subject to prevent the further filling up of the channel. The Committee and the Mayor expressed their readiness to cooperate in all measures to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce, and the interview terminated satisfactorily.

Dry-Dock on a Target Excursion.—The numerous body of ship-carpenters, caulkers, and other mechanics, employed upon the various dry-docks of the East River, having organized themselves into a company for target practice, will proceed, to-day, to Conrad's Hotel, Yorkville, to compete for a number of costly prizes, the gifts of master ship-carpenters, &c. They will muster over 175 muskets, and be commanded by Capt. James McAvoy.

The Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society.—The statement that the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society of this City has formed an alliance with the Cooper Institute is contradicted. The former association refused, by a decisive vote, to enter into such a union; resolving to apply its income, as heretofore, in aid of indigent members or their widows. A free Drawing School is now in operation, in addition to the free Library for Apprentices.

Commissioners of Emigration.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, little business of public importance was transacted. An invalid German immigrant was directed to be sent home at the expense of the Board. The weekly statement showed that there had been 2,458 arrivals since the last report, and the sum of $5,318 received for commutation of passengers. The number in the institution is 7,461.; balance of commutation fund, $17,164 35.

Human Remains Taken from a Vault.—Much mystery attended the opening of a vault near the northeastern corner of the Post-office, yesterday morning. It was not diminished when a quantity of bones and other relics of mortality were extracted from the tomb and placed in a box which was brought to the spot for that purpose. The box was silently removed, without a word of explanation, either from the workmen, the Special Policemen, or the Post-office people.

Newly-made Citizens.—The manufacture of citizens began very briskly on Monday morning last, and on that day and the day following our voting population received an accession of about 900 foreigners. The expenses attending the process are nobly sustained by Tammany, aided in a degree by Mozart Hall. The privilege of naturalizing for the next election closes with the present week.

Blasting Casualty.—As John Noonan was preparing a blast yesterday morning in One Hundred and Eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, it prematurely exploded, and his thigh and collar bones were broken by the fragments of stone. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for attention, but his injuries are presumed to be fatal.

The Sinking of the New-World.—The loss by the sinking of the *New-World* will not fall far short of $100,000. There was no insurance upon the vessel.

## Coroners' Inquests.

### SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

A Spanish negro, named Jose de Santo, a prisoner in the workhouse at Blackwell's Island, jumped from the balcony of the second story of that institution on the 10th inst., and sustained injuries which resulted in his death on Tuesday. Deceased was insane when he made the fatal leap. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon his body.

### FATALITIES FROM FALLS.

An old man, named Owen McGinniss, residing at No. 613 Greenwich-street, fell down stairs about three weeks ago, and became delirious from the injuries to his head. His friends placed him in confinement, but, escaping from them on Tuesday afternoon, he got upon the roof, whence he fell into the yard of the public school in Leroy-street, and soon afterwards expired.... John Callahan, a laborer, while engaged in tearing down the building No. 22 Reade-street, yesterday morning, fell from the fourth story to the ground, and died immediately. In each case an inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer.... James Gallagher, another laborer, fell from a ladder on the 21st inst., and was so badly hurt that he was placed in Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries resulted fatally on Tuesday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

## Police Reports.

### SUPPOSED FATAL BRAWL AT THE FIVE POINTS.

An encounter took place yesterday morning at the notorious Crown's Corner, Five Points, between Martin Shea, a young man of bad character, and John Leary, the keeper of a liquor-store at No. 137 Worth-street. Leary accused Shea of having said harsh things of a friend, and a discussion ensued, which soon resulted in blows. Presently Shea stabbed his antagonist with a sheath-knife in the face and temple, and immediately ran off. A cry of murder was raised, and Shea was pursued, overtaken, and after a stout resistance on his part, captured by Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Precinct. By this time Leary had reached the place of arrest, with the knife still sticking in his temple, and he accompanied the officer and prisoner to the Station-house, where he fell prostrate from loss of blood. He was subsequently taken to the Hospital. The surgeons state that the wound in his temple is mortal. The knife penetrated his brain. Leary is only 19 years of age. Shea is in the Tombs, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.

### SELLING TOO CHEAP.

An Eighth Ward Officer arrested Michael Scanlin and Charles Clifford, yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of grand larceny. They were looking for a customer for a set of harness, worth $60, and offered to sell it at a suspiciously low price. The prisoners were held by Justice Kelly for examination. The harness is at the Eighth Ward Station-house for identification.

### THIEVES SELF-BETRAYED.

Four coats, worth $35, were stolen at different times from the store of Amelia Galitski, No. 343 First-avenue. The thief was unknown, and all hope of recovering the garments had departed, when one James Doonan, yesterday, offered to restore the property for the sum of $10. He was at once apprehended, and Justice Kelly at once committed him on a charge of theft.

A suspected burglar, named Thomas Madigan, was a witness in a criminal case at the Second District Police Court yesterday, and in his cross-examination was induced to acknowledge participation in a burglary last September at the butcher's shop of John W. Salters, in Sixth-avenue. He had been seen at the time mentioned about the premises, and that fact, in connection with his confession, decided Justice Kelly to lock him up for trial.

### ASSAULT UPON A SAILOR.

Charles Anderson, one of the crew of the ship *Union*, now lying at Pier No. 49 East River, is in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 11 Carlisle-street, brought about, as is alleged, by brutality on the part of James Long, the second mate of the same vessel. A quarrel between the parties resulted, it is said, in the mate beating Anderson outrageously and afterwards throwing him overboard. Officer King, of the Tombs Police Court, succeeded in arresting Long, and Justice Connolly committed him to answer.

## Street-Cleaning.

### THE EXHAUSTED APPROPRIATION—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

The City Inspector had an interview yesterday with the Mayor and Comptroller, at which the whole subject of street-sweeping and the measures to be taken to provide for the contingency which has arisen, out of the expenditure of the whole of the fund appropriated for street-cleaning the present year, were talked over Col. Delavan complained that his action in regard to the business of his office was sought to be interfered with too much by the heads of coördinate branches of the City Government, and said that unless he was left untrameled in this matter of street-cleaning, which was the concern of his own department entirely, he would resign his position. With regard to the sweeping machines of Mr. Robert A. Smith, the use of which, under the contract with him, was discontinued last Saturday, because there was no money left to pay him, the City Inspector said they had given him perfect satisfaction. He had ridden through the principal avenues and thoroughfares of the City the same morning, and he asserted that they were at the present moment in a cleaner condition than they had been in for five years before the use of the machines commenced. More work could be accomplished with them, in a given time, than could be done for twice as much money as it cost the City to use them. It was finally resolved that men should be employed to sweep the streets next Monday, and thereafter, for the present, but they will have to wait for their pay until the tax-levy for next year is passed. Meantime, the City Inspector will send a communication to the Common Council, next Monday, representing the necessity of a further appropriation, and recommending that $25,000 more be set apart for keeping the streets clean, the rest of the year. Of the $300,000 originally appropriated for the present year, there remains unexpended a balance of $17,000, which the Comptroller retains to meet bills which have not yet been presented for payment. Col. Delavan says that if so much of the original appropriation had not been expended before he came into office he would not have been compelled now to call for a further appropriation. Next year, however, he will ask that $350,000 be appropriated. The new streets to be kept clean, he thinks, will require the extra amount. Mr. Smith says he had expended $7,000, with the understanding that so long as his machines worked satisfactorily the contract with him should be continued in force. He, of course, expresses regret that the appropriation is exhausted; but he says that if the contract for street-sweeping is fairly given out, he will out-bid all competitors. All this time the contract with Johnson, Sayers & Co., which was confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, long ago, hangs fire in the Board of Aldermen. By its terms, it will be remembered, these parties are to receive $300,000 a year for five years for cleaning all the streets of the City once a week. Mr. Smith says he will clean them every night for that sum. It is rumored that there is a movement on foot to secure the confirmation of the contract with Johnson, Sayers & Co. by the Board of Aldermen by a three-fourths vote, after election, and to legalize it by a special act of the Legislature.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

### Twenty-five States Uniting in the Feast.

Twenty-five States of the Union unite in the celebration of this day as a general Thanksgiving. All the Eastern States, all the Middle, five of the Southern, and all the Western Commonwealths, agree to eat, drink and be merry.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK.

*By His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.*

The gathered harvest and the varied hues of Autumn admonish us that another year is drawing to a close. To us, as a State and a nation, it has been a year of countless blessings. The labors of the husbandman have been most abundantly rewarded. Commerce and Manufactures are recovering from the great prostration into which the late revulsion had thrown them. The pestilence so much dreaded at our principal seaport has been happily averted, and health has reigned within our borders. While vast multitudes in foreign lands have been summoned from their homes to engage in bloody conflict or to stand in battle array, we have been permitted, in the providence of God, to continue in the enjoyment of freedom and self-government, and to pursue, amid the pleasures and comforts of our own firesides, our unexampled career of peace and prosperity.

These and the unnumbered other bounties which have been showered upon us as a people and as individuals, should serve to remind us that the homage of grateful hearts is due to Him from whom these mercies flow.

I do therefore, in humble reverence, appoint THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and I invite all persons to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and to unite in public declarations of their gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the Author and Giver of every blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at [L. S.] the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. By the Governor.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

George Bliss, Jr., Private Secretary.

### THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Governor of the State, in accordance with an approved custom, has appointed Thursday, the 24th day of November inst., to be kept and observed by the people of this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer; now I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend to our citizens the observance of that day for worship and praise to Almighty God for all the great and manifold blessings He has bestowed in His good Providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The harvests of the land have been plenteous, and our people have enjoyed in abundance the fruits of the earth, and have been exempt from the ravages of pestilence, and our City has been favored in a remarkable degree with the blessings of health; peace has reigned within our borders, and the desolations of war have been kept from us. For these great blessings and mercies, as well as others, it should be our duty at all times to offer our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father; but especially on the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State should we publicly join in our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving.

I would also recommend a cessation from our usual labor and employments on that day, and the uniting of acts of mercy and charity to the destitute and needy with our worship and praise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Mayoralty Seal of the City [L. S.] of New-York to be affixed this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Mayor will receive the calls of citizens, as usual, at the City Hall.

### A DISSENTING CLERGYMAN.

#### REV. MR. BARTLETT DERIDES THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, refuses to open his church for service to-day. The reasons of his action were fully set forth by himself at the opening of the services in his Church on last Sunday evening, when he announced that that place would not be opened on Thanksgiving Day for Divine worship, for several reasons. Not that he disliked the idea of filling one day full of thankfulness to God—the whole three hundred and sixty-five days should be thankfulness—but he did not consider a sermon the best preparation for a feast. People endure the infliction for the sake of the turkey at its close. Then my experience has been, (continued the speaker,) that *preachers use this day as a safety valve* to give escapement to notions about politics and governmental matters of which they generally know very little. They say bitter things and foreign things which they dare not utter on the Sabbath. I have no occasion for the day on this account, for I generally express at any service all I desire to, unminced. Thanksgiving sermons are generally apples of discord thrown into the enjoyment, and the people, after the services, assemble in families and small cliques to wrangle over them, *and thanksgiving to God ends in a quarrel between men*. Let praise and joy and happiness abound, (he continued;) let it be a day of joyous, festive thankfulness to the good Giver of all delights.

### BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. Lowe will celebrate Thanksgiving Day by making another balloon ascension in the *Pioneer*, at the Crystal Palace Grounds, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

### THANKSGIVING DAY ABROAD.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

To-morrow will be generally observed here as Thanksgiving Day. From present indications all business will be suspended. The newspapers will all suspend publication.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day will be general here. All the newspapers will suspend publication, except the *Ledger*.

Augusta, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Thanksgiving Day will be thoroughly observed here. No newspapers will be published

[Advertisement.]

## THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

William F. Havemeyer for Mayor.

Samuel J. Tilden for Counsel to the Corporation.

Citizens of New-York: In the present municipal contest there are practically but two candidates in the field for the office of Mayor—Wm. F. Havemeyer and Fernando Wood. Every vote given to any other candidate is half a vote for Wood.

Mr. Havemeyer has twice filled the office in question, and the records of his administration furnish a bright page in our municipal history. The affairs of our City Government, under him, were conducted with honesty, economy, activity, and a sole view to the public good.

The Mayor is the officer charged in the last resort with protecting the City Treasury. Seven millions of dollars annually, the property of the public, have to be disbursed on the faith of his signature. Compare the personal characters and antecedents of the two candidates named, and say whether you will appoint Wm. F. Havemeyer or Fernando Wood as your civic Trustee.

A paper which now is actively aiding the canvass of Wood, by pretending to advocate the election of Mr. George Opdyke, thus wrote of Wood's last administration on the 2d December, 1857, the day after a vote of the combined honesty and patriotism of the City had elected Daniel F. Tiemann Mayor:

*From the New-York Tribune Dec. 2, 1857.*

THE STRUGGLE WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY WAS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN OUR POLITICS. IT WAS A CONTEST BETWEEN A SINGLE MAN, LEADING ALL THAT WAS WORST IN THE POPULATION, AND THE MASS OF DECENT CITIZENS ON THE OTHER SIDE. THIS MAN WOOD, WITH HIS PERSONAL ANTECEDENTS OF THE MOST DISGRACEFUL NATURE, GUILTY OF REPEATED PECUNIARY FRAUDS OF THE MEANEST DESCRIPTION, AND SAVED FROM STATE PRISON ONLY BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, HAD TWICE PROCURED HIMSELF TO BE ELECTED MAYOR, THOUGH EACH TIME WITH A MINORITY OF VOTES.

And yet the *Tribune* of to-day is doing its utmost to again divide and throw away the vote of the "decent citizens of every party," in a manner to again elect the individual above described, by "a minority of votes." It has always been the policy and art of Fernando Wood to divide his enemies—to place several candidates against himself in the field—to distract the vote of the honest and law-abiding citizens, and thus march to success at the head of a minority, formed of all the worst and most ignorant classes in our City population. Sing Sing, Blackwell's Island, and all the floating villainy of the City are bounded together in an evil league, and march under the standard of this municipal bandit.

### CHARACTER OF WOOD'S LAST MAYORALTY.

The *Tribune*, now aiding in the most effective manner to defeat Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer and to elect Wood as a necessary consequence, thus summed up the results of Wood's official conduct when last he was Mayor of our City. We quote again from the *Tribune*, of Dec. 2, 1857:

"WOOD'S ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN UNDENIABLY THE WORST WHICH THIS UNFORTUNATE CITY HAS EVER SEEN. THE SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY HAS DIMINISHED, WHILE OUR TAXATION HAS NEARLY DOUBLED. PECULATIONS, IN WHICH THERE WAS GREAT REASON TO BELIEVE THE MAYOR (WOOD) HAD A SHARE, ABOUNDED; SANGUINARY RIOTS WERE SET ON FOOT AS A MEANS OF CONTINUING HIM IN POWER; AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT WAS GENERALLY USED FOR HIS PRIVATE PROFIT, JUST AS THE MONEY AND CONFIDENCE OF HIS PARTNER, MARVINE, HAD BEEN IN THE CELEBRATED FRAUD (THAT OF FORGED INVOICES IN A PARTNERSHIP VENTURE) WHICH HE STILL CONTINUES BEFORE THE COURTS."

Citizens of New-York! It is between this same Wood, made still more desperate by defeats, and William F. Havemeyer, that you are now called upon to make choice. If you hesitate—if you suffer your votes to be scattered on other candidates—Wood will obtain a new lease of power, and the men who made the heaviest sacrifices to rescue this City from his clutches will sit down under the belief that the City is not worth saving—that it has given its last deliberate choice in favor of a political and commercial desperado, "only saved from State Prison by the statute of limitations."

### CLAIMS OF MR. OPDYKE CONSIDERED.

That Mr. Opdyke is a gentleman of good personal character and antecedents, we are quite willing to confess. He has been successful in private life, but his public course has been marked by a succession of failures, making him obnoxious to his party friends and ridiculous to his party opponents. So far as this City is concerned, he has no record of services, and nothing to recommend him to the independent vote of those who desire good and honest management of municipal affairs. Giving him credit for the most honest intentions, he has not that experience which would enable him to conduct the complex and difficult machinery of executive departments with advantage; nor has he even yet evinced those qualities of judgment which would give promise of an able and reliable Chief Magistrate.

It is not claimed for Mr. Opdyke that, if elected as a Republican, he would represent a majority of the citizens. Forty-five thousand votes were polled for the Democrat leading our City and County ticket in 1857, while it is not even claimed by those who advocate Mr. Opdyke that the whole Republican vote of the City of New-York can exceed twenty thousand

Now it certainly is the theory of our whole government that the will of a majority is the supreme law. This principle lies at the foundation of our Democratic-Republican system, and whoever would contravene it, whether by fraud or fear, is not worthy to be ranked as a free citizen.

But certain Republican politicians have hopes that in the present emergency they can force on the honest Democracy a choice of either disbanding their organization, with a confessed majority of twenty-five or thirty thousand votes, or accepting as master of that organization a man with the character and antecedents of Fernando Wood! We ask all honest Republicans, are they willing to embark in this enterprise and take their share of the consequences? Are they prepared to again place such a man as Wood in power, with his feet on the neck of all the honest and respectable classes in the City, and with such cabinet advisers round him as the cut-throats and vagabonds who formed his retinue and council in his late attempt at Syracuse to seize a State Convention and pervert it to his own unholy and rapacious schemes?

### HAVEMEYER AND TILDEN—MAYOR AND CORPORATION COUNSEL.

With Havemeyer as Mayor and Samuel J. Tilden as Counsel to the Corporation, every citizen would feel secure in life and property, taxation would be diminished by an honest disbursement of the public funds, and by an honest and able defence of the City against such claims as grew up against the City when Wood was Mayor, and Charles Devlin his appointed Street Commissioner. Every honest man in the community both knows and respects the integrity of which these two names are the symbols. Mr. Tilden enjoys a professional reputation second to that of no lawyer in the country; and no attempt would be made to pervert the machinery of our Courts of law to corrupt purposes, while such an officer as Samuel J. Tilden appeared on behalf of the City. Acting together, as they have always acted, we have abundant experience to prove that these two gentlemen, in the offices to which they have been severally nominated, would form a power on behalf of civic honesty such as no combination of peculators could either resist or stand up against.

### THE MAYORALTY CONTEST IN DECEMBER.

Citizens of New-York! This whole question resolves itself into a question affecting the character and disposition, not only of the candidates, but, in a still greater degree, of the men who are to vote for them in the December contest. A vote for Opdyke, or Draper, or any other of the dozen candidates who may be started in Wood's interest, will be a vote taken from the side of civic honesty—a vote thrown away, and counting in behalf of civic corruption and the organized self-aggrandizement of (in our judgment) the worst public man who has ever mounted the stage of politics in our country. Should Wood succeed in keeping in the field enough candidates to fritter away the vote of the immense majority, irrespective of party, who are opposed to him, a fearful responsibility will rest on all who have directly or indirectly aided his success. He will intrench himself again, by the assistance of hireling myrmidons, in a position not to be shaken off by the legal machinery of the ballot-box; and you will eventually witness, and be made to take part in, an uprising against public rapine and spoliation such as cannot be accomplished without blood, and which will shake this City to its foundations!

## Widening of Worth-street.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having seen in your paper of the 19th the proceedings of a meeting held on the 18th inst. by parties opposed to the widening of "Worth-street," I am inclined to believe, from statements made at that meeting, that property-owners and the public generally have not given that attention to the proposed improvement its great importance demands.

The widening of Worth-street, its entire length, from Hudson-street to Baxter-street, is one of the most important street improvements ever undertaken in this City, both as affects property on this street and on streets intersecting and adjacent thereto; also, as regards public convenience and the moral regeneration of the neighborhood. Worth-street and its vicinity, as is well known, are to a great extent tenanted by a dissolute and degraded class, in obscure and dilapidated buildings.

The wants of business have already reached that locality and only await the street-widening to concentrate there. Several first-class marble stores are under construction, opposite the Hospital grounds, and others of similar character, will follow at once on Worth-street, and on intersecting and adjacent streets as soon as the report of the Commissioners for widening of Worth-street, shall be confirmed. If not confirmed, Worth-street and vicinity must for a long period remain in its present degraded state, to the great detriment of property-owners, and as a plague-spot on the City.

Should Worth-street now be widened, it will be forthwith extended to Chatham-square, from Baxter-street, (only two blocks,) which will essentially benefit the whole of the Seventh Ward—especially Chatham-square, Division-street, East Broadway, Catharine, Henry, Madison and Market streets, and also James, Oliver, and other streets of the Fourth Ward, giving to all these streets direct communication with Broadway and the west side of the City. The widening of Reade and Duane streets east from Broadway has not much benefited the eastern section of the City; neither will the proposed extension of Chambers-street;—but the widening and extension of Worth-street *will*, as can easily be seen by referring to a map of the City.

It has been alleged that the area of assessment for the widening of Worth-street is too large. It may be so, or it may not. The matter has been in the hands of the present Commissioners nearly three years; they may have made some errors in estimating awards for damages and assessing for benefit. They have, however, without doubt, given the subject as good attention, and made as equitable an apportionment as any other Commissioners could have done.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the parties assessed are in favor of the improvement, and only require that their attention should be called to the matter to give it their earnest support.

I am the owner of a house and lot on Duane-street, and also of one on White-street, both of which have been assessed for the widening of Worth-street. I shall most cheerfully pay the same, believing the value of the property will be increased by the widening, and that the public generally is benefited by all street improvements, and that it will be especially benefited by the cleansing and purification of Worth-street, the "*Five Points*" and vicinity.

A FRIEND TO CITY IMPROVEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

Selling Off.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a great saving, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day at Barnum's.—Turkey and pumpkin are nothing beside the fascinating attractions presented at Barnum's Museum. They are too numerous to mention. They are too delightful to describe. Go and enjoy them. The great Russian Giant is the "tallest" curiosity in the world; and then, in addition to seven saloons filled with novelties, there are performances in the lecture-room almost every hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., all charming, diverting, excellent and bewitching.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Palpitation of the heart frequently results from indigestion, disorders of the stomach or nervous affections. By using these celebrated remedies according to the simple directions, a safe and radical cure will be quickly effected. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.—Narrative of the Last Panic in Virginia—Account of an Interview with John Brown's Wife—Dr. Harris' Letter—The Tennessee Episode and the Examination of Dr. Palmer at Memphis.

POLITICAL.—Politics in the Northwest—Presidential Prospects in the Southwest—Gov. McWillie, of Mississippi, on Slavery—Fernando Wood's acceptance of the Mayoralty Nomination—The Official Vote at the New-York Election.

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY.—Lois, the Witch, continued.

AGRICULTURAL.—Items for the Farmers.

DOMESTIC.—A variety of Recipes for the House-wife.

NEWS.—Summaries of the Week's News.

CORRESPONDENCE.—California, Utah, Sandwich Islands, Washington, &c.

THE SLAVE TRADE—Trial of the *Wanderer* Prisoners at Savannah—Interesting Developments.

CHINA—Our Chinse Correspondence—American Diplomacy in Peking.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—The Official action of the Congregation.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price four cents.

**Dyspepsia and Fits.**—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

**To Public Speakers and Singers.** BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wines, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure** Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

**A beautiful thing is a joy alway,**
AND A BEAUTIFUL HAT FOR THE YOUNG AND GAY,
FIT TO BE WORN FOR THE HOLIDAY,
CAN BE HAD AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.**
Useful in Every House. For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Bridgewater Paint.**—Ten years' test has proved its Elasticity, Durability and Economy. If you want your roof painted, send your order to No 72 Maiden-lane. Landlords, examine it.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

**Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best** Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 813 Broadway.

**Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.**
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

**The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss**—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

**Open Thanksgiving Day.**—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will keep open their Cabinet and Office for Phrenological Examinations till 3 o'clock to accommodate persons not often at leisure.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine cures Canker** Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

**New Reliable Spiral Spring Bed**, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. Sold at No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

**McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts**—Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**To-day**
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., will be open until noon.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

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| No. 2 sewing machines | $100 |
| No. 1 sewing machines | 90 |
| The family sewing machine, A | 75 |
| The family sewing machine | 50 |
| Hemming gauges | 4 |

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Grover and Baker's**
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices:
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Second-hand Safes,**
Of different makers;
For sale at half their original cost.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 331 Broadway.

**Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.**

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

**Spring Beds.—$5 to $6** for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has**, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

## MARRIED.

Kerr—Bennett.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Leonard R. Kerr to Miss Mary E. Bennett, both of this City.

Vanderbilt—Wood.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., by Rev. A. Elmendorf, Henry M. Vanderbilt, of Bedford, Westchester County, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Wood, Jr.

Bicknell—Tilly.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 19, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. David Bicknell to Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Tilly, of Ringwood, Hampshire, England.

## DIED.

Harriot.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, suddenly, Eddie Livingston, only child of Samuel and Annie S. Harriot.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, J. B. Harriot, No. 139 West 25th-st.

Marselis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Peter T. Marselis, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M.

Crane.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, after a short illness, Mrs. Leah Crane, wife of William Crane, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Pitt-st., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Fletcher.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the residence of his father, H. A. Fletcher, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., Frank Elliott Fletcher, aged 18 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Clirehugh.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, of pneumonia and scarlet fever, Nelly, only daughter of William S. and Margaret Clirehugh, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 59 Carroll-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, without further invitation.

Bleecker.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, George Washington Bleecker, aged 59 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hickory-st., near Classon-av., on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sexton.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Elizabeth Ann, wife of James M. Sexton, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 200 Washington-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodbridge for interment.

Gallaway.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, Hersey, wife of Daniel A. Gallaway, in the 58th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Charles B. Macy, No. 60 West 12th-st., to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

Beecher.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Taylor, of Geneva, N. Y., in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, Mrs. Prudence Scammel, widow of the late David Beecher, formerly of Goshen, Conn., in the 82d year of her age.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Hussey.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Nov. 18, at the residence of his father, D. Colden Hussey, son of George F. Hussey, aged 17 years.

The remains were taken to Coldenham, Orange Co., for interment.

Hoyt.—At Norwalk, Conn., Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of James A. Hoyt, of this City.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. Dépôt, at 12:15; returns at 5:30.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 611, Nov. 23, 1859.*

64, 62, 47, 42, 39, 28, 31, 14, 12, 55, 4, 26, 57.

*Class No. 612, Nov. 23, 1859.*

75, 19, 61, 25, 21, 66, 47, 43, 33, 72, 64, 60, 39.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S ROYAL VELVETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETING.
ENGLISH DRUGGETS.
RUGS AND MATS.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery,
Third door from Hester-st.

20,000 yards good Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. per yard. Remnants of Oil-Cloth at half price.
ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
MEDALION DRUGGETS.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW-SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smo thest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HAVE YOU FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA?
—If so, read
BAYARD TAYLOR'S PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA,
Ten Years Later,
In the NEW-YORK MERCURY, next week, and learn all about the country. Bayard Taylor will illustrate his new series of "LETTERS" by drawings from his own pencil.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS WILL READ BAYARD TAYLOR'S New Letters from the Golden State with great interest. They commence in NEXT WEEK'S
NEW-YORK MERCURY

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

NEW BOOKS.
IMPERIAL COURT OF FRANCE.
ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.
THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY, 1860.

1. Will be embellished with two splendid Plates. The EMPRESS EUGENIE and the EIGHT LADIES OF HER COURT. 9 Beautiful Portraits of 9 Beautiful Ladies.

2. QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, and the Children of the Royal family. The artistic embellishments and the literary attractions of the number are intended to be matchless. Other brilliant gems of art will follow. It is intended to please the artistic eye and gratify the taste of all lovers of choice reading.

The December number is published this week. Five portraits of eminent men grace and adorn the number.

1. A fine portrait of the much-lamented Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., which his many friends will be glad to see and preserve.

2. Portraits of LUTHER, MELANCTHON, POMERANUS, and CRUCIGER. The number is rich also in its literary contents and treasures. All lovers of choice reading and beautiful art-portraits and engravings are invited to send their orders for the coming year. Each new subscriber to the work, or any person who sends a new name with the pay in advance, will be entitled to a choice of either of two beautiful premium prints, worth $2 50 each. No intelligent family, no young lady or young gentlemen, should be without the gems of art and the treasures of literature to be found in THE ECLECTIC.

TERMS:

THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers, with one or more beautiful portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indices, and embellishments. Price, $5. The postage is only three cents a number, pre-paid at the office of delivery.

W. H. Bid[illegible]
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

JUS T PUBLISHED,
BY D. A PPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
A new and m[illegible] st interesting Novel:
MARY STAUNTON;
or,
THE PUPILS O F MARVEL HALL.
By the author of "Portra its of My Married Friends."
12mo. $1.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

*From the Troy Daily Budget.*

We have here a truthful and vividly-sketched portraiture of the machine "Ed ucation" given in some of our most fashionable semina ries, and its blighting and dwarfing effects upon its subje cts. The pupils of Marvel Hall represent quite a class o f the rising generation, and in this respect the work be fore us can scarcely be called a fiction. There is a cont inued thread of interest in it, leading irresistibly along from page to page from chapter one to its conclusion, and the moral it conveys gleams through it at every line. The plot is perfectly natural, and the sentiments it bre athes, and the characters it magnifies unexceptionable. We bespeak for it a widespread acceptance.

*From the New-York Commerc ial Advertiser.*

The style is graceful, the sentime nt is pure, and the interest is sustained from the begin ning to the end.

*From the New-York Le ader.*

The earlier portions, in which you ng lady school-life at Marvel Hall is depicted, have few su periors, either in skill of delineation, or that evident ac quaintance with the subject, which only can lift such de lineations above the scope of the merest caricatures. The meeting between Staunton and his neglected a nd half-ruined daughter is powerfully drawn.

*From the Hartford Daily Times.*

The book is full of incident and interesting narrative.

*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*

This volume, handsomely put forth by the Appletons, and, from the welcome author of "Portraits of my Married Friends," promises to the reader of fiction a treat whose rare excellence will have no drawback in the tone or moral of the work.

*From the Boston Evening Transcript.*

The volume possesses much interest from the object designed in its publication.

RARE LONDON BOOKS.

The subscriber has lately received from Europe, and is now opening a very large assortment of
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
in all languages, and every department of literature, suitable for gentlemen's private libraries, and offers them for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
This collection embraces a general assortment of classical works, Bibliographical, Antiquarian, Black Letter, Theological, Poetical, Historical, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of
ENGLISH LAW REPORTS
and
WORKS ON CIVIL LAW.
Catalogues of the same are published from time to time, with the lowest cash prices annexed, and which will be forwarded to any address gratis, on application to the subscriber,
T. W. REEVE, Importer of London Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York City.

THIRD BORDER MISSION LECTURE

At the Brooklyn Atheneum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1859, by

WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq.,

(Author of "Owl Creek Letters," "Travels in the Holy Land," &c., &c.)

Subject—"THE GRAVES IN THE HOLY LAND."

A New Lecture expressly for this Course.

Single admission.......25 cents.

For sale at the door; Course Tickets everywhere.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st., New-York,
Would call the attention of parties about to refurnish their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Comprising China, Glassware, Gas Fixtures, Silver and Plated Ware, Mirrors, Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Statuary, Vases, and Fancy Goods of every description.

Having two Resident Buyers in Europe, they are continually receiving fresh importations, and purchasers can always rely upon finding in their stock the latest and choicest novelties of the English, French and German markets.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the
"LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK.
These safes are warranted free from dampness, have been in use over 17 years, and *have never failed to preserve their contents from fire.*
DEPOT No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

No affliction to which the human system is subject calls for greater sympathy than the Piles. These are of two forms—external and internal Piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using

DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.

Hundreds of persons in this City were entirely cured by using it, and references will be given to persons who were afflicted with them for twenty years, and this article cured them.

Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership under the style of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, for the transaction of a general Publishing, Bookselling and Stationery business, at No. 61 Walker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

E. PHINNEY, Jr.,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON,
O. M. MITCHEL,
E. PHINNEY.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1859.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the above announcement, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON have transferred their stock and business to the store of the new firm No. 61 Walker-st., where they will be happy to see their friends and patrons.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY, VEGETABLE preparation has the highest recommendations of any other preparation before the public, and for weakness, scrofula or general debility it is perfectly magical and is warranted. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York. Sold by all good druggists.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

**TEMPLE EMANUEL.**
THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE.
Service will be held at the Temple in 12th-st.,
THURSDAY, the 24th inst.,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

**DONATION VISIT.**—THE ANNUAL DONATION Visit at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th and No. 29 East 29th sts., will occur, as usual, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of Thanksgiving Day. The friends and patrons of the Institution, with their families, are cordially invited to witness the exercises of the children, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. Some 300 children will partake of refreshments sent in for them at 5 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Winter are greatly needed, and funds or provisions will be thankfully received by the managers. Addresses are expected by Rev. Mr. HOAG and others.

**FIVE POINTS MISSION.**—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Thanksgiving Dinner for the poor on THURSDAY next. The friends of the Mission are invited to attend the annual Thanksgiving festival at No. 61 Park-st. Exercises consisting of singing, dialogues, &c., by the children, will commence at 3 P. M., and dinner at 5. Donations of food, clothing, or money, most thankfully received. They may be sent directly to the Mission, or if donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. In behalf of the Ladies.

**THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORPHAN** Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to make a Donation Visit to the Institution, on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on THANKSGIVING DAY, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock. The Exercises of the Children, which have been prepared with much care, will commence at 2 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Institution will be gratefully received.

**LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN**—THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN McC. HOLMES, will preach at 11 o'clock. Appropriate Thanksgiving exercises may be expected at the Boys' Meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, of India, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

**CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.**—A discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Morning,) at 11 o'clock, on *The Gratitude due to God for the Example of the Peaceful and Successful Emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies, and the Lessons of Duty for Ourselves in the Present Most Solemn Juncture of the Nation.*

**THANKSGIVING—FIVE POINTS.**—THE friends of the Missions in this locality are respectfully invited to visit the Five Points House of Industry TO-DAY. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock. Dinner from 2½ to 6 o'clock. Several interesting addresses, and music by the children, will afford variety and enjoyment to our guests.

**THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION** B'nai Jeshurun, Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine Service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.

**WILLIAMSBURGH—THANKSGIVING.**—There will be public service in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., at which the Pastor, W. R. TOMPKINS, will preach. The public generally are invited to attend.

**REV. DR. CRANE** WILL PREACH A THANKSGIVING Sermon at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, in 43d-st M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Sabbath School Anniversary at 7 o'clock in the evening. Tickets at the door.

**REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., WILL PREACH,** THANKSGIVING, (Thursday,) at the Oliver-st. Baptist meeting house, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject will be appropriate to the occasion.

**BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH**—Corner 8th-av. and 43d-st. Preaching THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. ROBT. LOWRY. Subject—*New Testament Democracy.* All invited. Collection for the poor.

**YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.**—Thanksgiving Sermon TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, of Carlton-av. Church. The public are invited to attend.

**REV. HENRY BLANCHARD** WILL PREACH in Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Thanksgiving Day. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

**REV. J. P. NEWMAN** PREACHES A THANKSGIVING Sermon in his Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M.—*Suggestions by the Day.*

**REV. E. L. JANES** WILL PREACH THIS (Thanksgiving) DAY, in the John-st. M. E. Church, commencing at 11 A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

**CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.**—THANKSGIVING services will be held in this Church, No. 728 Broadway, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Dr. OSGOOD.

**REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN** WILL preach in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock.

**A THANKSGIVING SERMON** WILL BE delivered THIS MORNING, by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, in the New Church in 28th-st., near Broadway.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE MEMBERS** OF THE L. L. S. U. ARE REquested to meet at the All-England Eleven Hotel, No. 261 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the annual election of officers, and to transact such other business as may be necessary. By order of C. R., Grand Sachem.
J. H., Grand M.

## POLITICAL.

**CITIZEN ASSOCIATION**—INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.—The delegates from the Citizen or Tax-Payer Associations in the XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards, (the 7th Councilmanic District,) are requested to meet, FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at the Murray Hill Hotel, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., to take measures for the nomination of six Councilmen for that District, to represent that part of the City in the Common Council.
JOHN J. PHELPS, } Chairmen.
WM. HALL,
W. W. NILES, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH MILWARD,

## MUSICAL.

**DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS**
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
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A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1834.**
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85
East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

**THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,**
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

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Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

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**HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED** GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
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**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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NOVEMBER, 1859.
**GREAT SALE**
OF
**PRINTS.**
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

**AT REDUCED PRICES.**
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS.
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

**REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.**
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
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**1,000 CLOAKS IN CLOTH AND VELVET,**
Now on exhibition at
HORTON & SON'S,
at popular prices, acknowledged by ladies of taste superior in style and quality to any in the market.
Also,
MISSES' SACKS AND CLOAKS.
1,000 BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS.
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**MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS** cannot get out of order, and combine every other essential quality, besides being as cheap as the cheapest, No. 375 Broadway, No. 679 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 119 8th-av. The new Paris shape of 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs. Old Skirts repaired and made over in the new style at 6 cents per spring. Mme. DEMOREST was awarded the first premium and prize medal by the American Institute for the best Skirts. A reëxamination being solicited and urged by competitors, a special Committee was appointed and the award was by them unanimously confirmed. Great reduction in prices.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

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**WARNOCK & CO.,**
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
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Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

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The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
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EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
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Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
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We have not space at present to pursue our notice of this book. We shall, if possible, recur to it, for it abounds in most interesting and instructive matter. Mr. Parker has performed his difficult task with excellent judgment and taste. Some of the best things in the book are his notes of Choate's conversation, which extends over an immense range of topics, and was fascinating and instructive on all."
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
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An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

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The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

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Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED.**—A NEAT AND QUIET YOUNG GERman girl desires a place as child's nurse, lady's maid, seamstress, waiter, or chambermaid, in a respectable private family. She has had experience in every department of household duty, and is fully competent to assist in or superintend any. Address, or inquire for LAURA, No. 174 Broome, near Mulberry-st., second floor, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also pickling and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; has had years of reference as to character and capability. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 East 29th-st.

**WANTED.**—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses and children's clothing, in all their branches, and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Call at No. 355 East 10th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 23d-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, pastries, &c., and is a good baker; would assist in the washing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would like the whole charge of the nursery; can sew if required. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; she is a nice seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the duties of housekeeping if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, embroider, &c.; no objections to see to children; is willing and obliging and well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer, in a small, private family. City reference. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st., Thursday and Friday of this week.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS been two years in the employ of the writer, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; she is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 63 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of game, pastry, jellies, &c.; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or general housework, in a small private family; two years reference from her last place. Enquire, for 2 days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor and back rooms.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of reference given. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 10 Gansevort-st., between Hudson and 4th-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the cooking of a genteel family; can give seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the dry goods store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference given if required. Call, for 2 days, at No. 9 4th-st., top floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, IN THE COUNTRY, to do general housework, by an English woman; understands all kinds of baking, &c. Address L. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

**A MIDDLING AGED ENGLISH LADY,** OF refinement and education, desires a situation to superintend a household, or teach young children English, or would make a suitable companion to an invalid lady. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh, from 10 to 2.

**GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH,** German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is a good groom and a careful driver, and is also a good gardener; can come well recommended from his last place, both for sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present place, or address a note to J. M., No. 125 4th-st., or to Mr. Haxtun, No. 88 Front-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, sober man, who understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good driver; has lived five years in his last place in the City, and can give the best of reference. Address L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUAtions together, in a private family, or respectable boarding house; the man as waiter; he understands waiting, carving, serving public or private parties, &c. The woman as professed cook; she understands her business in all its branches. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent gardener; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG man, in some wholesale house, in any capacity; has been teaching school for five years; is a smart penman, quick at figures, &c.; can be well recommended; salary expected, $300 for first year. Address E. V. O. HARE, No. 181 East 17th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy Protestant man, a situation as light porter in a store or office; can speak the Portuguese language, and understands Spanish; willing to make himself generally useful, and can come well recommended. Address J. D. S., No. 109 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man, having five years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. P., No. 86 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent man, with the best of City references. Address J. B., care of Mr. Trainor, harness maker, No. 654 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A GENTLEMAN of character and ability to go at once to Europe on business of importance connected with European Governments; only parties having business experience and character need apply. Address NEGOTIATION, Box 368 Post-office.

**A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN**—AND ONE who can influence a strictly near-by Dry Goods Trade, can make a good arrangement with
CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON,
No. 53 Murray-st.

**WANTED.**—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, who attends Sunday School, is wanted in the publishing office of a religious newspaper. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.**
ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST
Collections of
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES
in New-York,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.
*** Pictures from $1 50 to $6 per dozen, and mailed and prepaid on receipt of money.

**THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND** Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the Office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place.
The following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th av.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
JOHN C GREEN, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
Wards.
1. James C. Ramsey, No. 137 Cedar-st.
2. George W. Abbe, No. 60 Wall st.
3. H. S. Turbell, No. 44 Park-place.
4. Hugh Aikman, No. 89 Pine-st.
5. A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6. Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7. Stephen Cutter, No. 128 East 12th-st.
8. Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 22 4th-st.
10. Edward A. Frasher, No. 303 Broome-st.
11. S. P. Patterson, No. 355 8th st.
12. L. J. Belloni, 2d-av., corner of East 116th-st.
13. Lewis Chichester, No. 292 East Broadway.
14. David Terry, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15. Thomas Denny, No. 39 Wall-st.
16. L. Jackson, No. 121 West 22d-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 63 Wall-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 187 Broadway.
19. David B. Scott, No. 189 East 20th-st.
20. James Demarest, No. 164 Front-st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 60 East 28th-st.
22. A. M. Lyon, No. 23 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**JOHN KAVANAGH,**
No. 778 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Has for sale Houses of every size, price, finish and location, FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE.
LOTS and FARMS of every size, price and location, for cash or exchange for City property.
OWNERS having HOUSES TO LET OR RENTS TO COLLECT will do well to give them to KAVANAGH.
He refers to
Townsend, Van Buren & Co. No. 180 Broadway.
Denniston, Rich & Brewster, No. 17 Dey-st.
Murphy, McCarthy & Co., No. 27 Barclay-st.
B. E. Staats, No. 233 Pearl-st.
Clark & Scofield, No. 7 Platt-st.
Wm. H. Leggett, No. 9 East 16th-st.
R. W. Lowber, No. 61 Wall-st.
Joseph Lynch, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
Geo. Harris, No. 210 6th-av.
And to many others for whom he does business, and for whom he has done business.

**A MILK DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.**
Ninety-five acres in Orange County, one mile from dépôt and half mile from village. Good buildings, fixtures, &c. S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

**LOTS FOR SALE BY S. EDDY & CO.**—No. 51 Liberty-st., (opposite Post-office.)—Lots on 5th-av., near 52d-st.; lots on 5th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.; lots on 57th, 60th, 73d, 87th, 95th, 96th and 97th sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; lots on 56th, 57th, 76th, 79th, 80th, 87th, 99th, 100th, 105th, 108th and 110th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Also, several entire fronts on Broadway above 59th-st., and on 5th and 8th avs., opposite Central Park.

**BROOKLYN PROPERTY.**—FOR SALE cheap, the new first-class brown-stone house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements—possession 1st of May next—situated at No. 93 Fort Greene-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs. Apply to JOHN F. SOLOMON & SON, No. 213 Washington-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY** property, a splendid farm of 400 acres, 30 miles from New-York, water front and accessible hourly; house 40 by 60; extensive outbuildings and orchards. Price $40,000; no incumbrance. Apply to S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway, or to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A BARGAIN—THE TWO FOURstory modern English-basement houses, Nos. 104 and 104½ St. Mark's-place, containing bath, gas, water-closets, &c. They are let for $1,000 per annum, to private families. Size of lot, 26x100. Price $8,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 104½, on the premises.

**222 VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 8TH, 9TH,** 11th and 12th avs., 69th, 70th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. One block on the Park, between 8th and 9th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Two and a half blocks on 77th, 78th and 79th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with water rights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN**—A new cottage house, situated on the east side of Hampden-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington-park, finished in a superior manner, with vestibule door, gas, water, &c.; it is entirely finished and possession can be had immediately. Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st.

**FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND** building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A CHOICE lot of Western farming lands and pine lands will be sold or exchanged, for goods or unincumbered City property, if applied for soon. Address B. ROCKWELL, No. 39 Pearl-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.; rents for $1,522 per year; will be sold for $11,100. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FITTRITCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.; and 20 other houses for sale cheap.

**IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,** No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

**FOR SALE**—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

**ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED**—IN McLEAN or any of the adjoining counties, in exchange for improved and unimproved property in Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 5,018 Post-office, with full particulars.

**FOR SALE**—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house No. 290 2d-av. Location unsurpassed; finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

**VACANT LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,** between 97th and 100th sts. and Broadway and 11th-av. Apply to SAMUEL BEMAN & CO.,
No. 1,078 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A HIGH-STOOP AND FOUR-STORY house in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; house 20 by 53 feet; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches; contains all the improvements. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

## TO LET.

**TO LET**—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement brick building, with thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements, water, bath, furnace, gas, &c., situated in East 19th-st. Furniture for sale if desired. Address Box 871 Post-office.

**TO LET**—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**—IN TWENTY-seventh-st., near Lexington-av., 25 by 42 feet, three story and basement; possession given about Dec. 1, to a desirable family; terms will be moderate. Address immediately, Box No. 2,051 New-York Post-office.

**ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET** In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

**ROOMS TO LET**—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

**TO LET**—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of G. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

**TO RENT**—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

**TO RENT.**—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**WANTED TO RENT**—A MODERATE-SIZED house suitable for a small family. It must be in complete repair and in a good neighborhood, between 3d and 8th avs. and 13th and 30th sts. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address Box No. 3,252 Post-office.

## FURNITURE.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE,**
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture,** in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,**
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

**GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT, LONDON PORTER,** and Scotch Ale of all the favorite brands. A full supply constantly on hand and for sale in any quantity. Also a very fine article of New-York and Philadelphia Ale and Porter, fully equal to much of the foreign for one-half the price. A select assortment of fine Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whisky. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 86 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

**GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.**
For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

**HOUSEKEEPERS,**
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS,
the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

## STATIONERY.

**STATIONERS' HALL**—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST.—J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

**SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS,** and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**
SALE OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 Broadway.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, commencing at 10 o'clock,
A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ALSO,
Sale of FINE EMBROIDERIES, comprising an Entire Invoice, just landed, and never exhibited for sale in this market. There will be found full lines of neat, choice styles, selected for present retail sales, and probably the most desirable line that will be offered this season.
Also,
FURS,
100 lots Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.
Also,
To Fur Manufacturers:
200 FUR SEAL SKINS, OF VERY HIGH COST, and to be sold without reserve.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
**FRIDAY, NOV. 25.**—AT 10½ A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, &c.—Rosewood secretary bookcase, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, extension tables, centre and card do., lounges, washstands and toilet crockery, rich crimson satin window curtains and shades, sideboard, spring, hair, and husk mattresses, girandoles, hat-stands, rich velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, sole-leather trunk, side-saddle, one trunk and contents, (clothing,) &c.
At 3 o'clock P. M.
Rosewood piano, by C. F. Holmes; do. do., Barmore & Co.; do. do., A. Gale & Co; piano-stools, sewing machines; 12 cases stuffed birds; lot of jewelry, dry goods, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.**—VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 488 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width, by 75 feet in depth.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.**—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV.** 23, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Roosevelt-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 23d day of November, A. D. 1859.
[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY next, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business to transact before the said Committee, or who may be interested in any application pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS. } Finance.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-law6mTh JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

**NOTICE.**—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., in the Pound, at 10 o'clock, one bay horse, to pay charges. WM. WATTERNINE, P. M.,
55th-st., 5th-av.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SELAH VAN DUZER, President of the New-York Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, against EDWARD S. SMITH, and MARY A., his wife, and JESSE M. BAKER. Summons—For relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Oct. 11, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of October, 1859.—Dated, Oct. 15, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER,
o20-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD,** Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE, } Adminis-
WILLIAM TUTTLE, } trators.
JAMES S. BAILEY,
o27-law6mTh* EDWARD A. TUTTLE,

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
o6-law6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY Horse, 16½ hands high, dark-brown, bob-tail, fast traveler, very kind and gentle every way; will stand without hitching; would be a very desirable horse for a family or a physician; has always been used as such; sold only for want of use. Lowest price, $125.
BROWN & SMITH, Livery Stables, 120 East 24th-st.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—6 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.**—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

## MEDICAL.

**CHARLES D. HAMMOND,**
Formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, Author of several Medical Works, &c. &c., gives his undivided personal attention to the Cure of all Diseases, Defects and Malformations of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Office No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8. Varicocele and Phymosis effectually relieved, without knife or ligature. Dr. H.'s Medical Work on the above, price $1, postage included. "Dr. Hammond's Book is worth every one's owning, both as a reference and a guide to health."—*New-York Home Journal.* "Dr. Hammond's admirable and novel mode of eradicating, promptly and effectually, by means of the 'Medicated Bougie,' the sad results of a destructive habit indulged in by youths and young men, to such a deplorable extent, is a remarkable and decided improvement, as it entirely supercedes cauterization, which is both a very painful and very uncertain remedy, to say the least of it."—*N. Y. American Eclectic Medical Journal.*

**QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,**
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

**THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!**
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9 which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had, wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES,** MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A** certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY**—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

**$500 REWARD.**—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

**LADIES' RETREAT.**—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

**DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL** *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

**DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT**—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**OLD MAIL LINE**
FOR
**CALIFORNIA,**
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,** VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | $39 75 | To Augusta, Geo | $20 |
| To Mobile | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Geo | 23 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. | 26 00 | To Columbia, S. C. | 20 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. | 30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C. | 20 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. | 27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla. | 23 |
| To Chattanooga, Tenn | 27 00 | | |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov 30.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.**—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

**PORTLAND AND CANADA.**—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,** H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

**FOR HAVANA.**—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

**FOR THE SOUTH**—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. Fare $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

**PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.**—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

## STEAMBOATS

**FOR BRIDGEPORT**—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**NOTICE.**—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

**LOST**—ON TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 22, A bundle of PAPERS, between Chambers st. and Broadway and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, getting in or out of a Broadway or 5th-av. stage. Any person returning the same to L. S. CHATFIELD, *Times* Building, will be suitably rewarded.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

**COAL OIL.**—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

**MINERAL OIL.**—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## DENTISTRY.

**A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.**—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingoniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

**GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,**
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

**VAN ANTWERP & CO.,**
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

**EUGENE THOMPSON,**
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

**CITY OF NEW-YORK**—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

**NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.**—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.**—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
**NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.**—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.
**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 21, 1859
**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK**holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

**FOR SALE**—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January Interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

**NOTICE.**—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against buying or negotiating for the following notes, drawn by us in favor of J. Cone, as we have legal offsets against the same: One for $375 at 5 months, one for $375 at 7 months, and one for $375 at 9 months, all dated August 19, 1859.
SHALER CARPET SWEEPER CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1859. No. 278 Pearl-st.

**PACIFIC BANK.**—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

**OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,** Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

**MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.**—THE Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

**$1.000**—WANTED TO BORROW.—ONE thousand dollars for twelve months on chattel mortgage. Address L. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

**BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK,** London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

**SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE** Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,** bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS,** due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

**CALIFORNIA** STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

## INSURANCE.

**HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, on the 8th inst., PHILO HURD, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
The Company takes pleasure in informing the public that it has already realized a handsome surplus, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the public.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

**REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY**—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.**—A PARty already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building. HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**FOR SALE**—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house, well located, or for furniture—A hat, cap and fur store. Has a good, salable stock, of about $3,500. In one of the best locations in the City. An old stand, and doing an excellent cash trade. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE**—Several small invoices of merchandise amounting to from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Also, a jobber's stock of dry goods, amounting to $30,000. Some cash required. Brokers need not apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE LOW**—THE LUMBER, FIXTURES, and good-will of a carpenter jobbing business of 20 years' standing, and now in successful operation in the lower part of the City. Address J. R. W., Box No. 249 Post-office.

**A STEAM GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.**—ENgine of 25-horse power; also a dwelling-house, with ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York, easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-DAY MATINEE.**
THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To the Matinée, ONE DOLLAR to all parts; no reserved seats.
To the Evening Performance, to the parquette and balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Private Boxes, to admit four, $6.
This THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day), Nov. 24,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.
First appearance of the celebrated cantatrice,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.
NOTICE.—The directors, wishing to comply with the numerous requests from persons who are anxious of hearing
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE
in the TROVATORE, beg to announce that at the
THANKSGIVING MATINEE
IL TROVATORE
will be given instead of Lucrezia Borgia.
The performance of the Thanksgiving Matinée will consist of first, the entire of Verdi's opera in four acts of
IL TROVATORE.
MME. ALBERTINI,
In her great character of Leonora,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
In his celebrated rôle of Manrico.
MME. STRAKOSCH | SIG. AMODIO.
Second of the celebrated scena "Di tanti palpiti," from Rossini's celebrated opera of
TANCREDI,
sang in full costume by
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
THIRD—The celebrated aria of Casta Diva, from Bellini's
NORMA.
Norma..........MME. ANNA BISHOP
Doors open at 12; Matinée commences at 1.
Admission to all parts..........ONE DOLLAR
NO RESERVED SEATS.
The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at
FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
SPECIAL NOTICE—All the stores being closed on Thanksgiving Day, tickets for the evening performance can, on that day, be had at the Academy of Music only.
For the Matinée, however, tickets may be had at the following
HOTELS:
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
And at the Academy of Music.
In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
first appearance and début of
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
when will be given Donizetti's celebrated opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI
will make her début as..........Lucia.
BRIGNOLI..........as..........Edgardo.
The great baritone, Signor FERRI,
will make his first appearance as..........Ashton.
PRICES OF ADMISSION ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
Admission to parquet and balcony......ONE DOLLAR.
N. B.—Seats may be secured in advance
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Family Circle......50 cents | Amphitheatre......25 cents
Private Boxes, to admit four..........$6
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
Positively last night of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
On SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
THE MAGIC FLUTE for the last time at a Matinée.
On MONDAY, by request,
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Being the only time this opera can be performed previous to the departure of the Company.
On WEDNESDAY next, first night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
With entirely new dresses and properties.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADELINA PATTI.**
THIS (Thanksgiving) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—All the stores being closed, seats can to-day be secured at the Academy of Music only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Admission to parquet and balcony......ONE DOLLAR
N. B.—Seats may be secured in advance
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Family Circle......50 cents | Amphitheatre......25 cents
Private Boxes to admit four..........$6
Tickets may also be had at the door in the evening, when with every dollar ticket will be given a check for a reserved seat.
On THURSDAY EVENING, (Thanksgiving Day,) Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock,
First appearance and début of
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
when will be given Donizetti's celebrated opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI
will make her début as..........Lucia
BRIGNOLI..........as..........Edgardo
The great baritone, Signor FERRI,
will make his first appearance as..........Ashton
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Nov. 25,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
Of Mozart's Magic Flute,
DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
Madame COLSON......as......THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA......as......PAMINA
Madame STRAKOSCH......as......PAPAGENA
Madame BERKEL......as......The first lady and first boy
The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STIGELLI......as......Tamino
The great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI......as......Papageno
Signor WEINLICH......as......Sarastro
Signor AMODIO......as......The Negro Monestalos
Mr. MULLER......as......The Speaker
Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHARD and Mrs. BERGNER.
Musical Director and Conductor......CARL BERGMAN
ON SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The Directors, in answer to numerous requests for a repetition of this celebrated Opera, beg to announce that
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will be given on MONDAY next, being most positively the only time that this opera can be performed previous to the departure of the company.
On WEDNESDAY next, first night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
With entirely new dresses and properties.

**NIBLO'S SALOON.**
GEO. CHRISTY..........Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY..........Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL..........Musical Director
STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY
THIS EVENING, Nov. 24,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The World-renowned
GEO CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS
In their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
In addition to a programme par excellence will be performed, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce, called the
BLACK STATUE.
Geo. Christy in his original character of..........Jake
S. C. Campbell..........as the..........Statue
Master Eugene in his original character Rose Squintum
Other characters by the Company.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts. Grand Afternoon Performance on Thanksgiving Day, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, for the special accommodation of Ladies and children.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26,
When will be presented
First time in two years,
Colman's superb comedy of
JOHN BULL,
WITH A CURIOUSLY FINE CAST,
BEHOLD!
Job Thornberry..........Mr. Blake
Hon. Tom Shuffleton..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Dennis Bulgruddery..........Mr. Brougham
Dan..........Mr. Walcot
Peregrine..........Mr. John Dyott
Sir Simon Rochdale..........Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale..........Mr. Floyd
Mary Thornberry..........Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymore..........Mrs. Floyd
Mrs. Bulgruddery..........Mrs. Vernon
With a
POPULAR FARCE.
Box book now open.

**PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.**
No. 718 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA, COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW OPERETTA!
NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE,
OR, A COURTSHIP IN 1640.
Written by HENRI DRAYTON. The music selected from DONIZETTI, containing the gems from "Don Pasquale," "Maria di Rohan," "Parisina," &c. To conclude with
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
introducing Mrs. DRAYTON'S astonishing impersonations of MIGGY O'CALAGAN and SAREY GAMP, together with Mr. DRAYTON'S celebrated song of "SIMON, THE CELLARER."
Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.
The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**
Doors open at 6¾; performances commence at 7½.
THANKSGIVING DAY—EIGHT SPLENDID PIECES.
AFTERNOON—"The Youth that Never Saw a Woman," "Paddy Carey," "Fast Women of the Modern Time," "The Four Lovers." EVENING—"Matteo Falcone," "Brian O'Lynn," "Fast Women of the Modern Time," "The Golden Axe."

**MR. SAM COWELL,**
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
will have the honor of appearing for the first time in New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
at the French Theatre,
IN
SEVEN
of his
ORIGINAL!
INIMITABLE!!
CHARACTERISTIC!!!
and EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY
IMPERSONATIONS!!!!
His series of performances will be continued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
Seats may be secured for any evening at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the Box Office from 9 till 4 o'clock.

**COOPER INSTITUTE.**
THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.
The Original
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS
CONCERT COMPANY.
THIRTY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
in costumes of 100 years ago.
GRAND CONCERT,
At 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Also,
FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Children in the Afternoon admitted for 10 cents.
Doors open at 7 in the evening, commence at 8; afternoon at 2, commence at 3.
The Old Folks are much admired.

**SIGNOR OLIVERIA,**
THE GREATEST
VIOLINIST OF THE AGE,
Will arrive from Europe in
A FEW DAYS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE
WIFE'S SECRET.
WIFE'S SECRET.
WIFE'S SECRET.
This beautiful and pathetic story forms, as embodied and represented here, a most
TRULY BEAUTIFUL,
CHASTE
and
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT
for
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
For the accommodation of the public it is respectfully intimated that this
BEAUTIFUL PLAY
will
TERMINATE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
TERMINATE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
TERMINATE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
thus enabling families to arrive at home in good season, and affording visitors from the country an opportunity of returning by the earliest trains on the same evening.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent cast:
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier..........H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward..........J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service..........Levick
Harry, a courier..........Jeffries
Richard.......} servants to Sir Walter { ......Henry
Robert.......} ......Evans
James.......} ......Munerett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn..........Miss Macarthy
Maud..........Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott..........Laura Keene
To conclude with selections from the celebrated musical farce of
NORMA.
Norma..........Signora Marko Smitherini
Adelgisa..........Mme. Felixcia Vincentie
Pollio..........Sig. M. Macarthy
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Plot, Fun, Frolic,
Productive of the most
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
Fourth time of
Mr. Brougham's most brilliant Comedy
ROMANCE
AND
REALITY.
LOOK AT THE SPENDID CAST.
Aspen Manly..........Mr. Blake
Oliver Manly..........Mr. Moore
Frank Meredith..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Jack Swift..........Mr. Brougham
Lavender Kyd..........Mr. Walcot
Tom Badger..........Mr. Young
Rosabella..........Mrs. Hoey
Barbara..........Mrs. Vernon
Blossom..........Miss Mary Gannon
Betty..........Miss Carman
To conclude with, eleventh time, the farce received with roars of laughter, of
TO PARIS AND BACK,
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Second time, in consequence of the brilliant house and enthusiastic applause attending its first production on Tuesday last,
WILD OATS,
With the same splendid cast,
To conclude with
BATHING.
On SATURDAY, BENEFIT
OF
MR. BROUGHAM.
JOHN BULL
AND
MOUSTACHE MANIA.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
BLAKE'S
BENEFIT,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
GREAT COMBINATION.
Favorite Artists
in a most brilliant Comedy, called
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
And other popular entertainments.
Box book open.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
THANKSGIVING DAY!!!
THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1859.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR
during the entire
MORNING,
AFTERNOON
and
EVENING,
and comprising
A FETE DANSANTE!
DOUBLE HIGHLAND FLING!
PAS GROTESQUE NATIONALE!
LA MADALEINE!
The thrilling Drama of
THE LOST SON; OR, THE FELON'S HATE!
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT!
GRAND PAS SEUL!
The American Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER!
In addition to the French mystery of
EUSTACHE BAUDIN,
which was performed for 400 successive nights at the Theatre Porte St. Martin, in Paris, and is produced here
With a powerful and effective cast.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN......by......Mr. DELMON GRACE
MARCEL POULET......by......Mr. T. HADAWAY
The rest of the cast by the remainder of the Company.
Act I.—Scene 1.—Interior of the Auberge of Eustache. Scene 3.—Mountain Pass and Ravine. A lapse of six years! Act II.—Saloon and Gardens of the Countess d'Alberte. A lapse of seven years! Act III.—Scene 1.—A Village Inn. Scene 3.—Hall of Audience, Chateau d'Alberte.
A series of entertainments eminently worthy of the patronage of the correct and mirth-loving, and sustained in all its parts by the whole talent of
THE BRILLIANT MUSEUM COMPANY!
THE RUSSIAN GIANT—7¾ feet high—weight 400 pounds—a colossal curiosity, just arrived, and may now be seen here; also, a full-length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN; a KNIFE found on the body of his son; the GRAND AQUARIA, or Sea and River Gardens; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

**ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT**
IN AID OF THE
CHARITABLE FUND
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
WINTER GARDEN,
NOV. 26, 1859.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The entertainment will commence with the favorite drama of "SMIKE," by the talented company of the Winter Garden, followed by the NATIONAL ANTHEM, by Miss GELLIE, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON and Mr. PERRING. Together with the effective Chorus of the Winter Garden.
DUET:
"When morning light is beaming"..........Kuchen
By the Misses' GELLIE.
BALLAD:
"Adelaide"..........Beethoven
Mr. E. JURING.
After which, the Parlor Opera of
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
BY MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who have kindly offered their services on this occasion. Mr. DRAYTON will introduce in this piece, the favorite song of SIMON THE CELLARER.
The entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of
SOLON SHINGLE,
By Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. JEFFERSON.
Tickets, $1 each, to all parts of the house, can be had at the Theatre, at the Music-stores of Wm. Hall & Son and Mr. Breusing, and of the following Committee:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John C. Beales, M. D., | John S. Bartlett, M. D., | James Napier, |
| | | John T. Walker, |
| E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul. | Septimus Crooks, | John Cook, |
| | Joseph C. Wells, | John G. Dale, |
| Edward F. Ward, | Dr. R. Pennell, | Chas. B. Elliman, |
| Edward Walker, | Dr. Otto Rotton, | A. H. Gibbes, |
| Thomas Dixon, | Henry Eyre, | John R. Hoole, |
| Anthony Barclay, | Robert Bage, | Arthur Kendall, |
| Edward F. Sanderson, | Philip Pritchard, | Thos. D. Middleton, |
| | Jas. Hooper Prout, | W. M. Neill, |
| W. D. Cuthbertson, | Robert Waller, | Geo. S. Rainsford, |
| William Young, | Thos. M. Braine, | Charles Vinten, |
| G. M. Knevitt, | Charles H. Webb. | |

**VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,**
AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance,)
Open every afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.
The matchless Zoological collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
After an absence from New-York City for thirteen years, return, and are greeted with
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
No expense or pains have been spared in selecting this rare collection of animals, or in building and decorating their
NEW ZOOLOGICAL HALL,
To make it a very desirable place of
FAMILY RESORT.
A grand opportunity is here presented to all who are desirous of furnishing their children
WITH USEFUL INFORMATION,
And to advance them in the study of
NATURAL HISTORY.
Pony and Monkey Performance in the daytime only.
N. B.—In order to accommodate the many thousands who are desirous of visiting this collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
There will be an extra performance given on
THANKSGIVING MORNING,
Affording children an excellent opportunity of seeing these LIVING WONDERS.
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS.**
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.
On THURSDAY NEXT, THANKSGIVING DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

**PROF. LOWE**
Will make a grand
BALLOON ASCENSION
In his
AERIAL SHIP PIONEER,
THIS (Thanksgiving) DAY, at 2 o'clock,
FROM CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS,
40th-st. and 6th-av.
Tickets 25 cents.
All tickets out will be redeemed on this occasion.

**CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.**
THANKSGIVING DAY—THREE PERFORMANCES.
Morning, 10 o'clock; Afternoon, 2 o'clock; Evening, 7.
Upon which occasion will be presented a
BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP,
"FREAKS IN FAIRY LAND," Athletic Games, &c.

**THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION** of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, 25c

## AMUSEMENTS.

**MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.**
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
THANKSGIVING EVENING, Nov. 24, 1859.
The following Artists and Choral Societies will assist:
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
MRS. MOZART, MISS MARY E. HAWLEY,
MISS KATE COMSTOCK,
MR. HUBNER, MR. COOK,
MR. ERNEST PERRIN,
MR. WM. BERGE, MR. WM. CURRIE,
THE NEW-YORK
MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Conductor—MR. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
Solo Pianist—MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Solo Harpist—MR. APTOMMAS.
Solo Pianist—MR. J. W. PATISSON,
(First appearance since his return from Europe.)
THE GUILMETTE CHORAL SOCIETY,
Numbering over sixty well-trained Vocalists.
Leader—MRS. H. L. WESTERVELT.
General Accompanist,
MR. WILLIAM CURRIE,
Director-in-Chief of the Festival,
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.
Admission..........50 cents each.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Commence at 8 P. M.
The Music Hall in which this
MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL
will take place is being materially modified, both for acoustic effect and the accommodation of the large number of Artists who will appear on this occasion.
Tickets for sale at the Box Office of the Music Hall from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**WAUGH'S ITALIA.—TWELFTH WEEK.**
TOUR OF ITALY
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY.
GOOD MUSIC.
Descriptive Lecture—Interesting and instructive.
THANKSGIVING DAY—3 and 7½ o'clock.
Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**ROSA BONHEUR'S LAST**
**TWO GRAND WORKS.**
The Exhibition
Will shortly close at
GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway,
Corner of 9th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

**GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.**
**"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."**
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

**CHURCH'S**
**"HEART OF THE ANDES,"**
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

**PALMER'S STATUE,**
**THE WHITE CAPTIVE,**
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL**
HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES THE FIRST,
PAINTED AT MADRID, IN 1623,
**BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ,**
Is now on exhibition at 659 Broadway. Admission, 25c.

**PICTURE GALLERY.**
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

**THANKSGIVING DAY.**
WAUGH'S ITALIA.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Two Exhibitions—3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

**NOTICE.**—ALL WHO HAVE SEEN "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES" should inspect
SONNTAG'S GREAT PAINTING.
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
Which is now on view, (for a few days longer,) with upwards of 120 first class works, at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

**DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION** OF RARE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES—Among which are the powerful GORILLA, with their skeletons. Also, the ROOLOO-RAMBA, the nearest approach to man, and NS'CHIEGO, the only ape known to build a shelter.
Open DAY and EVENING, at No. 635 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st.
Admittance 25 cents.

**A BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING EXHIBITION** of Photographic Dissolving Views of European Scenery, will be given at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THANKSGIVING EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be procured at the door.

**THE LAST PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT**—Painted by Prof. Schrader, Berlin, is exhibited in the International Art Institution, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

## LECTURES.

**"WALL-STREET."**
By special request, Mr. DE CORDOVA will repeat his lecture on WALL-STREET, at Clinton Hall, on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

**LECTURE BY GEORGE WM. CURTIS,** ESQ.—Subject—*Democracy and Education; What they are and are not,* on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the 16th Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.) Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the booksellers' and at the door. Rev. Dr. Chapin will deliver the next lecture on Dec. 5.

**TEA PARTY IN BROOKLYN.**—THE LAdies of the First Congregational Methodist Church in State, near Hoyt-st., will give a Tea Party on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th inst. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, will lecture at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*George Whitfield.* Tickets, 25 cents; Lecture and Supper, 50 cents.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.**
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,** No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

## FINE ARTS.

**HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.**—CONSTANTLY on view and for sale, Works by the following Artists:
SCHEFFER, COOPER, R. A.; FRERE, SHAYER, Sr.; TROYON, ELMORE, BRASCASSAT, TRAYER, WILLIAMS, GUILLEMIN, BODDINGTON; and specimens of other distinguished Artists.
From 9 to 4½ P. M.. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room No. 12.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.**
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

**MANGANESE ORE**
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

**SWEDES IRON**—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

**AMERICAN SHEET-IRON**—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**NORWAY IRON.**—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## MACHINERY.

**FOR SALE**—ONE FIVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine and boiler, &c., in complete order; for sale cheap; fit for a printer, coffee or any light business. Inquire of HENRY WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

**FOR SALE**—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. EELES, No. 520 Hudson-st., corner of West 10th-st.

**AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET**—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

## CITY POLITICS.

### ORGANIZATION OF A HAVEMEYER CLUB.

The initiatory steps towards the organization of a Club to support WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for the Mayoralty were taken last evening at Platt's Hall, No. 1,102 Broadway. Mr. THOMAS MANSON, who occupied the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting. Informal remarks were made by Ex-Alderman VAN TINE, who served under Mr. HAVEMEYER, and Mr. MANSON. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That as Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER has received the nomination of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall, we, the citizens, do hereby heartily indorse the same.

*Resolved*, That his upright and honest action as Mayor during his two previous terms endears him to the support of every honest voter of the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That, irrespective of political wire-pullers and [illegible] appeals, we support Mr. HAVEMEYER as a [illegible] Knickerbocker, and as a man who has shown his fitness for the office of Chief Magistrate of this City [illegible].

*Resolved*, That we recommend the organization of "Ward Havemeyer Clubs" in the different Wards of this City, to coöperate with this Association in the elevation of Mr. HAVEMEYER to the Mayoralty.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman nominate a Committee to make arrangements for the Havemeyer Ratification Meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday next.

The meeting was small in numbers, but spirited. An adjournment was made until Monday evening, by which time it is expected that a more thorough organization will be effected.

### THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. GREENE C. BRONSON.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Judiciary Convention met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. J. HAMILTON, and all but two of the delegates were present.

FERNANDO WOOD, of the Committee appointed to report a candidate, reported in favor of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, and stated that he had said he would accept the nomination if tendered to him. Mr. BRONSON was then made the nominee of the Convention by acclamation.

### REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last evening, at the places designated in the call, and in some instances made nominations. The following is a summary:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2..Adjourned to Monday evening. | 10..Andrew J. Odell. |
| 4..Adjourned to Monday evening. | 12..No meeting at the place advertised. |
| 6..Thomas Bennett. | 14..William Laimbeer, Jr. |
| 8..John Landers. | 16..George J. Gregory. |

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republican Conventions for nominating Councilmen were held in the various Districts last evening and resulted as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Wm. H. Caulfield, N. T. Farnham, Chas. H. Hall, Wm. Parker, Walter Roosevelt, Isaac F. Duckworth.

SECOND DISTRICT—Thos. G. Hall, Andrew Craft, Bernard Schwartz, Wm. Ashmun, J. L. Perley.

THIRD DISTRICT—Jas. Galway, Danl. Darrow, Abraham Lent, Henry C. Parke, John Marilows, Jas. Ingram.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Jonathan J. Trotter, of Twelfth Ward; Chas. McCarty, Ninteenth Ward; Danl. B. Townsend, of Twentieth Ward; Chas. C. Pinkney, of the Twenty-first Ward; Ira A. Allen, for the Twenty-second Ward. The Convention, after balloting twelve times for the sixth nominee without success, adjourned until Friday evening, the 26th, at 7½ o'clock.

### MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The following nominations for Aldermen were made by the Mozart Hall Democracy last evening:—

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Richard Barry. | 10. | Joseph S. Brownrig. |
| 4. | James Bagley. | 12. | F. I. A. Boole. |
| 6. | Michael Tuomey. | 14. | Jos. S. Coffee. |
| 8. | John Russell. | 16. | Terrence Farley. |

### MOZART HALL COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Delegates to the Seventh Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention met last evening, at No. 7 Duane-street, CORNELIUS DOWNEY, of the Second Ward, acting as Chairman. The following nominations were made:

| Ward. | | Ward. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| II.. | Wm. H. Bulteel. | VI.. | Morgan Jones. |
| III.. | Anthony J. McCarthy. | VII.. | Thomas Smith. |
| IV.. | John Haley. | XIV.. | Joel Shannon. |

### TAMMANY NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Tammany Hall School Convention of the Third Ward met last night, and made the following nominations:

*Commissioner*—H. G. CROZIER.
*Inspector*—STEPHEN A. GARDNER.
*Trustees*—GEORGE J. DEWLAND, HARMON WELBROOK, and PATRICK HERRIN.

### THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In referring to Mr. OPDYKE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, it is stated in your paper of to-day that "even in the Convention which nominated him, it was conceded that the Republicans could not elect a candidate of their own."

Will you allow me to say that this is a mistake. It was said by me on taking the Chair, that when opposed by the United Democratic Party in this City, the Republicans could not prevail, but that at this time they might by the wise choice of a candidate, secure his election.

Only one other member spoke on the subject, and his vigorous demand that the candidate should this time be a Republican, met with quick and hearty response on all sides that showed the Convention agreed with him.

And permit me to add that, in closing the proceedings, I spoke very cordially in support of the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE as one that ought to be ratified by the people of this City, on the principle referred to at the opening, because they would have in him an able and excellent chief magistrate.

Yours, respectfully, E. KETCHUM.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

### NINETEENTH WARD—ERRORS IN REPORTING.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your political reporter has made sad havoc with the names of the candidates for school officers in the Nineteenth Ward. The ticket really nominated is as follows:

*For School Commissioner*—George Weir.
*For Inspector of Schools*—Charles H. Lyons.
*For Trustees*—Robert McGuinness, William Hitchman.

Please correct and oblige the people of the Nineteenth. A MEMBER OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### The Sportsmen's Convention at Geneva—Heenan in Training—The Turf.

*Wilkes' Spirit* reports the proceedings of the recent Sportsmen's Convention at Geneva. It says:

"One of the most important acts of the Convention was the formation of a State Club, called the 'Sportsmen's Club of the State of New-York.' This new Club was formed of members from the other Sportsmen's Clubs in different parts of the State, but we suppose it is ready to receive members who have never belonged to any Club, as well. CHARLES H. HASWELL was elected its President, with HENRY HUNTER, of Rochester, and C. W. HUTCHINSON, of Utica, its Vice-Presidents, and M. MANDEVILLE, of Geneva, its Corresponding Secretary, and S. S. COBB its Recording Secretary. This State Club is to hold its next Convention in Syracuse."

The recent Convention appointed a Committee also to present the result of the deliberations by the Sportsmen's Convention, at the next session of our Legislature, and to ask for the passage of a new game law in accordance therewith; and it is supposed that the august body will not feel authorized to disregard public sentiment on so important a subject, thus brought home to it.

*Wilkes' Spirit* also states that large amounts have been wagered here upon SAYERS, on this calculation, by parties who believe the American Champion will win; so the betting, as it stands at present, is not an entirely correct criterion of the estimation which the sporting circles of New-York set upon the respective merits of the two formidable combatants. HEENAN is quietly preparing himself at the gymnastic rooms of OTTIGNON, in Crosby-street, and by invigorating walks and drives in the suburbs of the City, for that ultimate hard work which will immediately precede his battle. He is already in good preliminary fix, and with proper care and no undue training, he will step into the English ring next June a much larger, stronger, and more experienced man than when he fought JOHN MORRISSEY a year ago. He will leave for England in January next, and will probably not fight at less than 190 pounds.

The decision of the judges of the St. Louis Fair, awarding the first prize to *Revenue* in preference over *Lexington*, has created some dissatisfaction among the lovers of *Lexington*, and several matches between the blood of these two will probably grow out of this decision. A gentleman in Lexington, Ky., whose name will be forthcoming at the proper time, proposes to name the get of *Lexington* to beat the get of *Revenue*, for $2,500 a side, half forfeit, to name at the post, either mile or two mile heats—to be run over the Metairie Course at New-Orleans during the April Meeting of 1860, or over the Woodland Course at Louisville during the Spring Meeting of the same year.

A new Base Ball Club, entitled the "Nonpareil," has recently been organized in Philadelphia. The officers are: F. P. [illegible], President; D. McCarty, Vice-President; F. [illegible], Secretary; JOHN GILES, Treasurer.

### Violation of the Game Laws.

WHERE IS THE "SPORTSMEN'S CLUB."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

At this season of the year, and on [illegible] this part of Long Island, the game laws in regard to [illegible] brook-trout are constantly violated.

As long as a market can be found for the sale of trout, so long will there be found persons reckless and unprincipled enough to take them; although it is well known amongst those who know anything of the nature and habits of this fish, that at this season of the year they go up the brooks to deposit their spawn, and are not only without flavor or delicacy as an article of food, but the taking of one may destroy hundreds.

How any New-Yorkers can be found ignorant enough to purchase and eat this fish, so delicious in the Spring and early Summer, but so unpalatable now, is a matter of surprise.

Steps are being taken here to detect the violators of law, and to bring the guilty perpetrators of such a flagrant outrage not only against law, but also against the rights of property, to speedy punishment. It is to be hoped that the New-York Sportsmen's Club and all others interested in the preservation of brook-trout, will aid in the detection of those who are mainly concerned in taking them to market.

One thing is certain, if discovered and detected they will be punished to the full extent of the law. I am quite sure that you will not refuse the use of your columns to aid in the suppression of an evil so unjustifiable, so utterly hostile to law and propriety, and so destructive to property. FISHERMAN.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 17, 1859.

## LIBERIA.

### Health of the Capital—United States Steamers for the Slave Coast—Another Slave Cargo off to America—Maritime News.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

MONROVIA, Liberia, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

The rainy season is nearly at an end, and occasionally we have now a week's fine weather. The small pox, which malady has raged here some months past, has entirely left us, and the new settlement appears in its full bloom.

We have lately had the arrival of two United States steamers, which anchored in our roads on the 8th, from St. Vincent—the *Sumpter*, under the command of Lieut. Commanding JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, which arrived a few hours before the *Mystic*, under the command of Lieut. Commanding WM. E. LE ROY. It is their first appearance on the coast. They lately left the United States, and report at St. Vincent the United States ship *Constellation*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer WM. INMAN. The United States ship *Portsmouth* was here during August, but remained only a few days, on account of the ill-health of the city, and proceeded down the coast. She is reported last at Akra, in pursuit of a suspected slaver, the brig *Harris*, which was watched by some British cruisers. I am likewise informed that the American ship *Rebecca*, which lately brought out emigrants to this place, has gone down the coast, and carried away a live cargo of ebony.

On the 11th inst., Commanders ARMSTRONG and LE ROY, accompanied by other officers of the *Sumpter* and *Mystic*, paid an official visit to His Excellency the President, and were received with the usual courtesies.

Monrovia is gradually gaining in civilization, and thanks to Rev. Mr. SEYS, our Vice-Commercial Agent, and others, for the improvements, and their laborious energy in propagating the Christian faith.

The officers of both vessels were courteously received in most all the families residing here, and Monrovia will not leave a bad impression on their minds.

I attach a list of the officers of the *Sumpter* and *Mystic*:

*Steamer Sumpter*—Lieutenant-Commanding, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG; Lieutenants—William B. Fitzgerald, John B. Stewart, James A. Greer; Acting Master, G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis; First Assistant Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistant Engineers—E. B. Latch, James H. Morrison, John L. Plumley; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Float; Purser's Clerk, D. D. Clark; Master's Mates—Charles Ewing, Wm. M. Wheeler.

*Steamer Mystic*—Lieutenant-Commanding, WM. E. LE ROY; Lieutenants—D. McN. Fairfax, Milton Haxtern, H. M. Garland; Acting Master, Nath. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Wm. D. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer, Chas. H. Baker; Third Assistant Engineers—James Plunkett, Isaac Finny, H. McMinstrie; Captain's Clerk, Chas. J. Sweet; Purser's Clerk, J. Jones; Master's Mates—Wandall and Warren.

Both steamers remain here a few days, and proceed to Fernando Po to take in coal.

I have likewise to report the arrival of the ketch *Mary Atwell*, HASKINS, from Baltimore, 56 days out.

There are no other vessels in port, except the brig *Ann*, which leaves to-day for New-York, and by which you will receive these lines for your valuable paper.

### From Brownsville.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A COMMERCIAL AGENT—THE CITIZENS' PREPARATIONS FOR SELF-DEFENCE.

The following letter, received by a mercantile firm in Malden-lane, from their agent at Brownsville, although not so late as news received by way of New-Orleans, gives assurance that the citizens are fully prepared to defend their lives and property against any assault of the outlaws:

BROWNSVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

Our place is still under much excitement, fearing an attack by the outlaw, CORTINAS, and his band which is variously estimated from one hundred to three hundred men. We sent out a party two days since, and took prisoner his second in command. The same night, he sent us a message that if we did not set the man at liberty, he would lay us in ashes. We still hold the prisoner, but have not yet determined whether we will string him up without judge or jury, or send him to Galveston for safe-keeping until the next session of our Court.

We have *one paid company under arms night and day*. The citizens and merchants—all nations included—are formed into companies of night-guards and patrols. Every man has to stand guard one night in four, and all turn out whenever the alarm is given. Every man in town is armed. We have two 24-pound howitzers and one light 6-pounder, and men drilled to work them, so that many or most of us do not fear an attack. A large party might possibly get in and fire some wooden buildings on the outskirts, but we feel quite confident and determined that but few, if any, shall get out again alive. This sort of business is rather severe, particularly on the merchants. We are daily looking for the arrival of some Ranger companies, which are being mustered in San Antonio. When they come we shall be able to scour the chapparal, and run them out.

### United States Troops Ordered to the Nueces.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Advices from San Augustine, of the 12th inst., state that Gen. TWIGGS has issued orders for a section of light artillery, four companies of infantry and two of cavalry, under Major HINTZELMAN, to march to Fort Morril, on the Nueces, and there to await further instructions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The orders to provide for the transportation of troops to Brownsville have been countermanded.

### Turks Island and Nassau.

GREAT GALE AND SHIPWRECK.

By the brig *Eliza*, Capt. SMITH, from Turk's Island we have papers from that place to the 6th of November.

The *Standard*, of the 5th inst., says:

"By the schooner *George and Arthur*, from Nassau we have files of the *Guardian* and *Herald* to the 19th October. By these papers we notice that the gale which was partially felt here on the 3d inst., did considerable damage at Inagua, destroying 25 boats and two wrecking schooners, one of which was the schooner *Experiment*, Capt. JOHNSON, which left here for Nassau a day or two previous to the gale. Several of the crew, and two soldiers of the First West India Regiment, who were on board as passengers, were drowned."

A SAILOR ATTEMPTING TO MURDER A WOMAN FOR REFUSING TO MARRY HIM.—The Boston *Traveller*, Nov. 22, says: A sad tragedy occurred at house No. 5 Lucas-street, at the South End, early this morning. A young and intelligent appearing man, a sailor, named JAMES WIGMORE, who has been boarding at the Mariner's House, passed the night at the house in Lucas-street, in company with a young woman named WILSON. WIGMORE has been acquainted with the WILSON woman for several years, and has at various times urged her to marry him. This morning he repeated his request and was repeatedly refused, when, in a fit of jealous frenzy, he took a dagger from his pocket and drew it across her throat, inflicting a deep gash. He also stabbed her in the breast. He then fled from the house by a window, and repaired at once to his boarding house. The unfortunate girl was soon after found prostrate upon the floor, bleeding freely, and a physician was called, who, upon examination, expressed the opinion that she might recover. The woman was cut in the neck, and in several other places, the man evidently designing to cut her throat. She resisted him and took the dagger from him, fighting desperately and screaming for help. He tried to pull her tongue out, to stop her cries. She also endeavored to hold him till help should arrive, but he got away from her and jumped through a window. WIGMORE was arrested at the Mariner's House and taken before the Police Court, where he waived an examination, and in default of bail in $5,000 he was committed for trial.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—The Boston *Journal*, Nov. 22, says: "Yesterday the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. HINCKLEY, of Barnstable, abolished the provision of law authorizing flogging in the State Prison. Mr. KIMBALL, of Boston, and Mr. GOODWIN, of Lowell, advocated the change. The latter gentleman, who is Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Prison, stated that not a blow had been inflicted there for nearly three years, which comprised the terms of office of Wardens PORTER and HAYNES. There was but little opposition to the repeal of the law.

### The Attempted Wife-Murder in Connecticut.

CONDITION OF MRS. HOLCOMB—VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF HER HUSBAND.

*From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 23.*

The great mystery that envelops the Southwick tragedy is as yet only in part removed. Mrs. HOLCOMB, the wife and victim, is still alive, but with apparently decreasing prospects of recovery. She has only at times had her consciousness, and never as yet her full reason. It has been impossible, therefore, to obtain from her a succinct statement of the events immediately preceding the assault, although her occasional ejaculations and half-spoken sentences present the crime of her husband in its most hideous features.

Mr. HOLCOMB has voluntarily returned, and is now under arrest. He maintains, however, towards others than his immediate family, a studious silence on the great points of the affair. Mr. HOLCOMB arrived at the residence of his father, Hon. AMASA HOLCOMB, at about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, coming up by the evening train on the Canal Railroad from New-Haven. He had been to Philadelphia, where he passed the Sabbath. From his own statement to his father, it appears that after perpetrating his foul crime, on Thursday afternoon, he hastily left the house and walked across lots about two miles, striking the public highway, after dark, near the "Crag Mill" in Granby, Conn. He says he did not notice any one on the way, although it appears that two or three persons observed him. Traveling all Thursday night, he reached Bristol, Conn., thirty miles distant, early Friday morning, and walking thence to Terryville, a few miles further on, took the cars for Waterbury, whence he proceeded to New-Haven and New-York. Remaining in the latter City over Friday night, he proceeded on Saturday to Philadelphia, forming the resolution on the way, as he avers, to return the first thing Monday morning. He purchased a map of the city during his stay, and points out upon it to his friends the location of the hotel where he passed the Sabbath—at the corner of Market-street and the river front. He left Philadelphia Monday morning, and came directly through to Southwick.

Mr. HOLCOMB, senior, had been to Springfield, Monday afternoon, and had caused to be inserted in Tuesday morning's *Republican* an appeal for his son to return. He found the young man at his (the father's) house, on his own arrival home. But for the fatigue of his horse, and the bad condition of the road, he says he should have notified the officers that night, and in the morning he proceeded to do so. The constable and one of the select men visited the house, placed the guilty husband under a sort of honorary arrest, with his father as keeper, and took from the father and son a written declaration of a voluntary surrender to protect the town from the payment of the $150 reward offered for his arrest. In this condition, Mr. HOLCOMB the younger remained until late in the afternoon, visiting the residence of a brother, near his own former home and the scene of the tragedy. He did not see his wife, it being neither desired on his part nor the part of her attendants, and the fact of his return was studiously kept from her. At about 5 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Sheriff BUSH, of Westfield, arrived with a warrant from Justice WHITNEY, of that place, arrested Mr. HOLCOMB at his father's house, and took him to Westfield, where he occupied the lock-up last night, and where he will be arraigned for preliminary examination at 1 o'clock to-day.

There seems to have been no conscience in Mr. HOLCOMB'S strange return, after having substantially accomplished his escape—no strong acknowledgment of guilt, which for his own peace of mind demanded punishment. He says he shall not plead guilty to anything, but, if proved such, will stand the consequences. He maintains to outward appearances a supreme indifference, keeping silence on the subject of his crime, but entering freely and fluently into conversation upon other topics. He denies that when he fled he supposed his wife to be dead, saying she was "still sensible." He acknowledges, however, that she never charged upon him any crime, which is an important admission, as destroying the only substantial argument on which his friends had based their excuse for his conduct. His family are nevertheless working themselves into the belief that there still existed palliation, at least, for the offence, in the fact of their uncongeniality of temperament, which had ever made his home unpleasant to him. On the other hand it is claimed that Mr. HOLCOMB was excessively austere towards his wife, and was himself the cause of any unpleasantness that may have existed between them.

### The Carroll County Slave Abduction.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF DR. BOYD, AT WASHINGTON.

*From the Washington States.*

On Saturday afternoon an examination of Dr. WM. BOYD took place before the Chief of Police, (Capt. GODDARD,) on the charge of abducting and stealing slaves. The examination was conducted in the jail. Mr. CARRINGTON appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Mrs. HOWELL, who owns the slave woman now confined in the Westminster jail, Carroll County, Md., (and who was taken from BOYD'S wagon,) testified that her servant left her house on the 16th of October, the night previous to the insurrection which occurred at Harper's Ferry, and that witness never heard from her again until notified of the arrest of BOYD and two slaves, when she proceeded to Westminster, and there recognized the woman confined in the jail as her own servant. The man who was confined with her is her husband, and belongs to Maj. RUSSELL, of this city. When in the Westminster jail, witness conversed with the man called Dr. BOYD, and he asked witness if the woman belonged to her, and when witness replied that she did, he made answer "that it would be a very bad case for him, then." This was all he said to witness.

Mr. WM. DELPHY testified to arresting Dr. BOYD in Westminster, Md., and finding negroes concealed in his wagon. He was then *en route* for Pennsylvania. When witness went to look at the wagon, BOYD said that if any man attempted to touch it he would blow his brains out. Witness then told BOYD to get off the wagon, and he called witness up to him, and said he would tell witness all about it. He informed witness that the woman was a slave, and that the man was the same as a free man, having permission from his master to go where he pleased. Witness took BOYD before the magistrate, and took the negroes from the wagon. They were in the back side of it, and had an oil-cloth cover over it, closely buttoned down at the sides and behind, and inside it was curtained all round with black cloth nailed down close. There was a space in the back part of the wagon just deep enough for the negroes to sit, divided from the front part by a black cloth curtain, which gave it the appearance, when one looked in the forward end, of being the extreme depth of the wagon. When the commitment was being written out, witness asked his name, and he replied that it was Dr. WILLIAM BOYD. Witness took from him a sort of dirk-knife and an old double-barreled pistol. In the wagon were bales of hay, sacks of oats, and food for persons. One of the sacks had on it the name of "A LEE, feed merchant, Georgetown."

The evidence of E. A. ATLEE and J. B. GREENWOOD corroborated that of the last witness, the witnesses both having been present at the arrest.

The evidence closed here, and Capt. GODDARD committed. BOYD finally for his appearance before the Criminal Court, next term, to answer the charge of abducting negroes from their owners.

### The Recent Suicide in Philadelphia.

In the *News* of Philadelphia we find the following particulars of the arrest of the colored boy whose carelessness or guilt produced the anxiety which impelled the late Mr. JOHN D. WINSLOW to the committal of suicide:

Yesterday afternoon Detectives CALAHAN and SUMMERS succeeded in arresting the colored boy above alluded to, who says his name is EDWARD EUGENE JENKINS. He does not deny having had the box and leaving it at the store of Mr. HOLDEN. His statement is that Mr. WINSLOW told him that he might take from the box what jewelry he wanted for a present to his sweetheart. He accordingly took the box out to a house near the Schuylkill, where the object of his affections is engaged as a help, and she there selected what she desired from it, after which he took it to the store of Mr. HOLDEN, as he was directed to do by Mr. WINSLOW. The woman was subsequently taken into custody, and the following-described jewelry found upon her: Six gold rings which she wore on her fingers; one child's gold finger ring; one gold double medallion; one gold single medallion; one pair of sleeve-buttons; one pair of cuff-pins; one gold chain, and a watch ring. She says that JENKINS gave them to her. On the person of JENKINS were found four gold rings, a pair of sleeve-buttons, a gold chain, and a gold watch-key. While this story of his being instructed to take the jewelry is highly improbable, he made another statement which is altogether so. That is, that he came down at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. WINSLOW'S place of business, and was there told by a Mr. RICHARDS that Mr. WINSLOW would not go out in consequence of the cloudiness of the weather. He further stated that he was about Third and Chestnut streets in the forenoon, and did not learn of the death of Mr. WINSLOW until afternoon. At 9 o'clock in the morning, and, as we have before stated, during the entire forenoon, there was a considerable crowd collected about the premises, and JENKINS could scarcely have visited that neighborhood without learning the cause of the people being there. He was committed to await a hearing this morning.

### An Error Corrected.

GONE TO EUROPE, PROBABLY.—It is to-day supposed that Major EDMUND FRENCH, late acting disbursing agent for the construction of the extension of the Treasury building, in this city, who, it will be remembered, is under bonds of $10,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court of this District to answer to the charge of defalcation, is now on the ocean on his way to Europe. If this be so, as a matter of course he will turn up among the missing on the opening of the Court on the first Monday of next month.—*Washington Star, 22d.*

The *Star* is mistaken. Major FRENCH was in this City yesterday, and has no intention of going abroad. He is in consultation with his counsel here, and will return to Washington in season to appear for trial.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The trustees of this institution held a meeting on Friday, Nov. 18, resulting in the appointment of WM. A. PACKARD, son of Prof. PACKARD, of Bowdoin College, Professor of Modern Languages. This is a new and much-needed Professorship in Old Dartmouth.

(Advertisement.)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are growing more in favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. Dr. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior purgative is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence. And yet they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure—safe, because they operate solely on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, leaves it stronger. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove these crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Nov. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5s, '74......103½ | 1080 N. Y. Central R.. 80⅝ |
| 21,000 Tenn. 6s, '90........90⅛ | 650 do........b60 80¾ |
| 7,000 do........90½ | 250 do........b30 80¾ |
| 1,000 Virginia St. 6s.....93½ | 200 do........s30 80⅝ |
| 10,000 do........93¼ | 470 do........80¾ |
| 1,000 N. Car. St. 6s......98⅞ | 50 do........s10 80⅝ |
| 17,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 84⅝ | 550 Hudson River R... 42½ |
| 2,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st M. 94 | 200 do........b30 42¼ |
| 1,100 L. E. & W. 2d bs. 38 | 100 do........b60 42¾ |
| 10,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs. 55 | 100 do........s60 42 |
| 1,000 N. & C. R. Bds., guant'd by Tenn. 79 | 150 do........42½<br>100 do........42 |
| 1,000 E. R. 1st m. bs.. 90 | 100 do........b10 41¾ |
| 3,000 do........90½ | 300 do........s60 41 |
| 6,000 E. R. 2d m. Bs.. 80 | 100 do........41¼ |
| 34,000 Erie R.3 m.Bs.'83 69 | 200 Erie Railroad..... 7¾ |
| 9,000 Erie R.4th m.Bs. 47 | 20 do........7¾ |
| 1,000 Mich.So. 2 m.Bs. 40¾ | 900 Harlem Railroad.. 10 |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 85½ | 200 Nor. & Wor. R..... 40 |
| 10 National Bank.......100 | 100 Reading R.....s10 39 |
| 50 Bank of Commerce. 99½ | 50 do........39⅜ |
| 50 do........99 | 50 do........39¼ |
| 6 Del. &Hud.Can Co. 99½ | 100 do........s30 39⅜ |
| 5 Pacific Mail SS.Co. 75⅛ | 100 Mich. Cen. R...s30 41 |
| 10 do........76 | 100 Panama Railroad . 137 |
| 15 do........77 | 100 do........b30 137 |
| 200 do........s30 77 | 955 do........136½ |
| 60 do........77½ | 50 do........s30 136 |
| 50 do........77¾ | 100 do........b30 136½ |
| 260 do........78 | 100 do........136 |
| 50 do........s60 78 | 100 do........b60 136 |
| 150 do........78¼ | 50 Galena & Chic. R.. 73⅛ |
| 50 do........s10 78¾ | 50 do........s30 73 |
| 150 do........79 | 50 do........73 |
| 50 do........s30 79 | 150 do........b30 73 |
| 50 do........s30 79½ | 100 do........b60 73 |
| 250 do........79¾ | 350 do........72¾ |
| 150 do........79½ | 250 do........s20 72¾ |
| 300 do........b60 80 | 150 Clev. & Tol. R..b60 20⅞ |
| 200 do........79¾ | 200 do........20¾ |
| 24 Penn. Coal Co..... 84 | 200 do........b30 20¾ |
| 50 M. S. & N.I.G.S.b15 17¾ | 50 Chic. & R. I. R...... 63⅞ |
| 200 do........17½ | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s '74......103⅝ | 5 Pac. Mail S. Co.... 81 |
| 1,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs.. 90½ | 50 do........81¼ |
| 1,000 do........90⅞ | 85 do........81⅛ |
| 50,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.. 81 | 50 do........s40 80⅞ |
| 8,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 47 | 100 do........s30 81 |
| 1,000 do........46½ | 100 do........s60 81 |
| 7,000 E. R. 3dM. B.'83. 70 | 100 do........82 |
| 1,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 92 | 100 do........82½ |
| 3,000 do........91¾ | 1300 do........85 |
| 3,000 Har. R. 3d M. B. 78 | 200 do........s30 84 |
| 4,000 LaC.& M. L.G.B. 13 | 200 do........84 |
| 1,000 Hud.R.R.1st M..103¾ | 50 do........s60 83 |
| 1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 79¾ | 50 do........84¾ |
| 5 Shoe & Leather Bk.110 | 50 do........s10 84 |
| 250 Panama R.....b60 136 | 200 Erie Railroad...... 7⅞ |
| 50 do........135¾ | 300 N. Y. Cen. R....... 81 |
| 10 Galena & Chic. R.. 72¾ | 50 do........s60 80¾ |
| 250 do........b30 72½ | 100 do........b10 81 |
| 100 do........s30 72¾ | 100 do........b60 81 |
| 50 do........s10 72¾ | 300 Reading R........ 39¼ |
| 50 Chic. & Rock Isl.R. 63¾ | 200 Mich. Cen. R....... 41⅛ |
| 20 do........b30 64 | |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The partial speculative temper on the Stock Exchange noticed yesterday became more general to-day, and the buyers for the rise took a wider range on both the Bond and Share list. A large business is shown by the printed sales, and there was considerable private buying this afternoon after the formal adjournment of the Second Board. The leading movement, to-day, was in the Stock of the Pacific Mail, noticed as firm and advancing in our last report. The price on Tuesday opened at 73¼, and closed at 75¼. The first sale this morning was at 75⅛, and the latest in the afternoon 85¾, and that price bid for more. *Thus the advance in less than two days is twelve and a half per cent!* An event of this sort, though not without precedent in the same mercurial Stock, is so rare that various surmises were current in the afternoon as to the cause of it; the most rational of which appears to be, that overtures have passed, in some shape, directly or through third parties, for a consolidation of the competing lines in the California trade. There was a renewed demand and a large one for Panama shares, and the market took a large amount of stock at 137@136 ℔ cent., closing finally 135¾@½ ℔ cent. The turn in New-York Central was more decided than for some days past, although a good degree of firmness, indicating an early change to higher prices, had prevailed since last week, and the demand this afternoon carried up the price to 81¼ ℔ cent. In Hudson River, the additional rise in the forenoon to 42½ ℔ cent. caused some of the speculative holders to realize, the advance within a few days being equal to 5 ℔ cent. The stock finally closed 41¼ ℔ cent., a fraction higher than on Tuesday. In the Western Shares, the *Bear* account pretty stubbornly resisted any further immediate advance in Galena, Rock Island or Illinois Central, and the closing prices differ but slightly from yesterday: Rock Island, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. higher; Reading advanced 1 ℔ cent. and sold at 39¼, closing at that rate. Erie Shares sold up to $7⅞, and the Bonds of the Company, of every class, again went up, under considerable purchases of Second Mortgage at 81, Thirds at 70, and the Fourths at 47, and for the common issues 26@25 ℔ cent. was bid. The State Stocks were firmer on Virginias and Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the general market closed with much firmness; New-York Central, 81¼, cash, and 81⅛, seller 30 days. The mortgages of the Erie, Hudson, Harlem, and the two Michigan Roads, and the 6@7 ℔ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central, were all firm and in request.

In Money affairs, we hear of no change in Discount rates. The Discount Brokers report a good inquiry for strictly prime lists of paper 6½@7 ℔ cent. @90 days to 6 months, and 6 ℔ cent. for choice 60-day acceptances. At most of the Banks the regular dealers pay 7 ℔ cent. The supply of Money on temporary loan was quite free at 5½ ℔ cent.@5 ℔ cent. on account of the intervening holiday, which gives two days' interest until Friday. There was nothing done in Exchange after the *Asia* sailed. She took only $5,000 in Specie.

The following table shows the condition of the banks in the four leading cities:

| | Loans. | Specie. | Circul'n. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Orleans, Nov. 12. | $25,164,000 | $12,226,000 | $9,712,000 | $20,207,000 |
| New-York, Nov. 19 | 121,520,000 | 19,743,000 | 8,283,000 | 74,673,000 |
| Philadelphia, Nov. 21 | 25,401,000 | 4,755,000 | 2,654,000 | 14,978,000 |
| Boston, Nov. 21 | 59,488,000 | 5,046,000 | 6,816,000 | 19,556,000 |
| Total | $231,573,000 | $41,770,000 | $27,465,000 | $129,414,000 |
| Last week | 230,815,000 | 42,715,000 | 27,678,000 | 129,020,000 |

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1st:

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,121,551 | $748,936 | $1,405,276 |
| Previously reported | 62,909,359 | 54,252,354 | 57,826,676 |
| Since Jan 1 | $65,030,910 | $55,001,290 | $59,231,952 |

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending Nov. 19, for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year:

| | 1859. Week. | 1858. Week. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del. & Hud. Canal Co | 15,913 | 9,604 | 6,309 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 17,301 | 17,786 | 485 |
| Total tons | 33,214 | 27,390 | 5,824 |
| | 1859. Season. | 1858. Season. | Increase. |
| Del. & Hud. Canal Co | 562,540 | 336,102 | 226,438 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 683,972 | 622,366 | 61,606 |
| Total tons | 1,246,512 | 958,468 | 288,044 |

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1859. | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received at Ports | 1,089,000 | 962,000 | 415,000 | 733,000 |
| Ex. to Great Britain | 376,000 | 236,000 | 161,000 | 122,000 |
| Exports to France | 96,000 | 114,000 | 30,000 | 64,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 40,000 | 35,000 | 27,000 | 31,000 |
| Total Exports | 512,000 | 385,000 | 218,000 | 217,000 |
| Stock on hand | 588,000 | 530,000 | 237,000 | 420,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received at Ports | 157,000 | 136,000 | 70,000 | 101,000 |
| Ex. to Great Britain | 94,000 | 61,000 | 31,000 | 36,000 |
| Exports to France | 19,000 | 21,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 11,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Total Exports | 124,000 | 89,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |

To the crop prospects Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co. make the following reference:

"There has been another and more severe frost throughout the entire cotton region on the 14th inst., followed by rain, which will damage the quality of the Cotton remaining in the fields, and give us stained qualities out of the late pickings. During the past week we have received letters from the South, with more favorable views as to the extent of the crop. We mention this fact because it exists, but at the same time we feel justified in expressing our belief, that there is an evident *desire* to exaggerate the prospect of the crop. The Southern rivers, both main and tributary, are very low, and may continue low for some weeks. The receipts into Mobile are restricted; the extension of railroads, however, both there and at New-Orleans, afford facilities for bringing Cotton to market, preventing the serious interruption to the trade which would exist without this mode of transportation. After next week our table of receipts may show some diminution from the large total per week since the middle of October. The rain at the South last week was not sufficient to produce any perceptible rise. Some 20,000 bales of Cotton has been stranded on the Southern coast; a good deal of it bound for Havre."

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $230,098, including $125,000 for Customs; payments, $149,686; balance, this afternoon, $5,624,796.

### Pittsburgh City Repudiation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The copy of the letter from "a distinguished financial house in this City to one of their correspondents in Paris," published in your issue of this date, asserts in plain terms that the repudiation of their Bonds on the part of the political majority of the citizens of Pittsburgh, is owing to the large population of Germans and Irish, that no such question would be raised with a native American population, and that universal franchise is our greatest evil and weakness.

This opinion of the distinguished financial house *may* be correct as far as concerns the City of Pittsburgh. I will not dispute that point, though other, perhaps not quite so distinguished, yet respectable, houses think differently. I will likewise admit that universal franchise may be our greatest evil and weakness.

But, Mr. Editor, I most decidedly protest against the opinion of the distinguished financial house, in so far as it conveys the imputation that repudiation in this country is practiced only by Germans and Irish, and that native Americans are not guilty of this disgraceful vice.

Many instances might be cited to show that Cities, Counties and States, peopled principally by native Americans, are guilty of the most abominable, barefaced subterfuges to avoid payment of their just debts.

But allow me to name but one, the City of Racine, in Wisconsin, settled mostly by people from New-England, who pride themselves on purer and better blood in their veins, than runs in the veins of Germans and Irish, and are yet contemptible and mean enough to utterly repudiate the payment of the paltry $300,000 Bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Railroad, which has made Racine what she is, a flourishing city of 13,000 inhabitants.

It is by no means my intention to defend in general the character of the Germans and Irish who have made this great country their home. But, Sir, as regards the vice of repudiation, I must emphatically deny that it is inherent to them. Nothing of the kind is ever breathed in the countries whence they come, and if they now indulge in it it is acquired by the contaminating influence of native Americans, the opinion of the distinguished financial house to the contrary notwithstanding. A GERMAN.

Who has been twenty years in the United States.

**Real Estate**....TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., one lot on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, 30 by 40 feet, $5,450. One lot east side of Sixth-avenue, 8 feet 2¾ inches north of Thirtieth-street, 42 by 151 feet, $9,300.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

PRIVATE SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Four lots on north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, $3,000 each—$12,000.

Two lots on south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, $2,000 each—$4,000.

Two lots on Fifth-avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street, and three lots on One Hundred and Eighth-street, on rear, (for the whole) $7,500.

### Exchanges.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Sight Exchange on New-York in large demand, to make payments of the State Railroad interest, at ⅜@7-16 ℔ cent. premium for gold, ¾@1 ℔ cent. premium for Missouri funds, and 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. premium for currency. Forty-five thousand dollars were forwarded to New-York yesterday, to pay the interest on the Iron Mountain (North Miss.) Railroad Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ℔ cent. prem.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Exchange on New-York par@1-16 ℔ cent. premium.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 93⅝; Reading Railroad 19⅜; Morris Canal 48¾; Long Island Railroad 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, but prices unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $4 50 for superfine Western; $4 75 for extra State from Spring Wheat; $4 90@$5 12 for extra Canadian, Wisconsin and Illinois, from Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 75@$6 for double extra do. WHEAT firm and in moderate demand; sales, 25,000 bushels at 99c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 03 for No. 1 do., $1 03 for Canadian and Milwaukee Club; $1 29@$1 30 for White Canadian. CORN quiet; sales, a small lot of old at 85c.; new nominal, at 60c.@61c. OATS lower; sales, 25,000 bushels Western at 35½c.; 3,000 bushels Canadian at 37c. BARLEY nominal, at 65c.@68c. RYE, 76c. WHISKY dull and nominal, at 25c. *Receipts of the last 24 hours*—12,660 bbls. Flour, 282,100 bushels Wheat, 10,316 bushels Corn, 8,141 bushels Barley, 8,500 bushels Rye, 500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm, with a good milling demand for Upper Lake; sales 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 06@$1 07½; 14,300 bushels do. at $1 05, afloat; 2,000 bushels Racine at $1 03½, and 3,600 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 03. BARLEY, RYE and OATS quiet. PEAS dull; sales 500 bushels Canadian at 68c. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled, but without material change. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 4,100 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—5,200 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bushels Rye, 3,400 bushels Peas, 3,000 bushels Malt.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales of Superfine at $4 90. WHEAT quiet; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for red, and $1 15@$1 20 for White. CORN steady at 45c. WHISKY steady at 23c. PORK firm. BACON firm. HOGS higher and more active; sales at $5 75@$5 80.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales; market so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given. The sales of the week foot up 3,300 bales, and the receipts 19,500 bales, against 16,500 for the corresponding week last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull at $5 25 for Superfine. WHEAT active at $1 38@$1 45 for White, and $1 28@$1 30 for Red. CORN steady. WHISKY, 26½c.@27½c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25. WHEAT quiet, at $1 12@$1 22. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR quiet and easier, but quotably unchanged. WHEAT firm; red, $1 10. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

COTTON active; sales to-day 11,000 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling. SUGAR buoyant at 7c@7½c. for fair. Freights of Cotton to Havre 1c.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT advanced. RYE steady at 60c.@65c. BARLEY quiet at 60c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of ⅛c. Good middling, 11c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Sales of COTTON to-day 1,000 bales, the market closing quiet.

## CITY POST-OFFICE.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P. M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A. M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P. M. |

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

### Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *De Soto*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11¼ o'clock A. M.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Date. | Leaves. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hungarian | Nov. 26 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| New-York | Nov. 26 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Canada | Nov. 30 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| John Bell | Dec. 2 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Vigo | Dec. 3 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| John Bell | Nov. 2 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| City of Washing'n | Nov. 9 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Vigo | Nov. 9 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Africa | Nov. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Circassian | Nov. 12 | Galway | New-York. |
| City of Manch'ter | Nov. 16 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| Niagara | Nov. 19 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Ocean Queen | Nov. 23 | Southampton | New-York. |
| FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C. | | | |
| De Soto | Nov. 28 | New-York | Havana. |
| Karnak | Dec. 9 | New-York | Nas. & Ha. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In brig Ann, from Monrovia, W. C. A.*—J. W. Holmes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 4 29 |
| HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. | | |
| Sandy Hook. 7 21 | Gov. Island. 8 10 | Hell Gate.... 9 32 |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

### Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Hesperus, Dudley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Chapin, McCrillis, Acapulco, Tappan & Starbuck; Jno. Bunyan, Carver, Charleston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark J. M. Morales, Burmeister, Gibraltar, I. B. Gager.

Brigs Lauretta, Dunbar, Para, ——; Commonwealth, (Br.,) Hiltz, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Pablito, (Spanish,) Frucha, Tobasco, Peterson & Co.; Louisville, Taylor, ——; Renshaw, Pierce, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Clyde, (Br.,) Barker, Horton, H. J. De Wolf; Franconia, Wallace, Lisbon, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Anthem, Brereton, Lavacca, Brett, Son & Co.; Masonic, Perry, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ariadne, Robinson, Bristol, master; Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, master; C. Jayne, Smith, Alexandria, M. Bedell; E. Barnes, Brightman, Galveston, G. A. Ferris; J. Randolph, Wale, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Jamestown, Latourette, Petersburgh, James Hunter; Excelsior, Riley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; C. H. Moller, Allen, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lane, Halsey, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon; B. Butler, Crosby, Hartford, ——.

Sloops E. Allen, Havens, Newark, ——; Excel, Cobb, New-Haven, master.

Barges Minnesota, Adams, Baltimore, W. Dalzel; Privateer, McWilliams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

### Arrived.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Sanders, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Bark Cuba, (Brem.,) Ruytea, Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 22, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with sugar and honey to H. Barnstorff.

Bark R. H. Knight, Gary, East Harbor, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to H. D. Brookman & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Eliza, (Danish,) Smith, Grand Turk, T. I., 7th inst., with salt to G. B. De Forrest. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Eastern Star, (of Greenport. L. I.,) Ackly, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Burgess & Co. The brig Lizzie Bliss sailed 1 day previous for Remedios.

Brig Arabella, Lindsey, Aspinwall 30 ds., with hides, indigo and ivory nuts to J. F. Joy. Had heavy weather almost the entire passage. 15th inst., lat. 25 45, lon. 79 30, exchanged signals with a ship bound N., showing Wm. Nelson & Son's signal.

Brig Ann, Alexander, Monrovia, W. C. A., 37 ds., with palm oil, camwood and ivory to Yates & Porterfield. Had bad weather after passing the Bermudas.

Brig A. Hopkins, Murray, St. Mark's Nov. 8, with cotton, hides, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. 13th inst., saw a large man-of-war steamer bound N. 19th inst., signalized a bark showing a white flag with red border, and red letters S. C.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Hunter, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig William Nichels, Strout, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adele, (of St. George, N. B.,) Waycott, St. Domingo City 27 ds., with mahogany, &c., Jed Frye. Has experienced heavy gales from N. W. to E., split sails, sprung jib-boom, lost boat, &c. Left no Am. vessels in port. Has on board five seamen from wrecked schr. California, of New-Bedford, lost on the east end of St. Domingo.

Schr. Passport, Booth, Matagorda Bay 21 ds., with cotton and hides to McCready, Mott & Co. Has had easterly gales, lost some light sails. Sld. in co. with bark Cavallo, Heckerman, for New-York.

Schr. May, Hubbard, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Ann D., Newton, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to M. Bedell.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Eaton, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet, Lalind, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to O. M. Pettit.

Schr. Segnine, Elliott, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Baker, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Superb, Shearman, Bristol 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. A. Bacon, Fitch, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. T. Lane, Spencer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel Alberta, Hooper, Brookhaven 3 ds.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

### Sailed.

Steamships Asia, for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Norfolk; Chesapeake, for Portland. Ship London, for London. From Quarantine, ship Great Republic, for San Francisco.

### Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.—In our report of the damage received by this steamer while ashore on French Keys, we were in error in saying she had several of her bottom frames broken. Her bottom is composed of live-oak timbers, jointed together and caulked, thus forming a solidity. From the position she laid in, and the nature of the bottom she was on while ashore, she is of course somewhat chafed, and has a piece of her keel broken off, but has not received damage sufficient to cause her to leak more than the occasional working of a donkey pump would free her from.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The bark R. B. Walker, Raynor, from Wiscassett for Havana, put into Portland to-day leaking badly, having been ashore on a ledge near Kendrick's Head. She was got off on the 20th, and will undergo repairs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22.—The schr. J. H. Flanner, hence for Boston, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, is ashore 30 miles north of New Inlet.—(By telegraph.)

### By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 23, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Weather clear; wind N. W.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 23, sunset—One brig going up the Bay; the ship Great Republic, for San Francisco, passed out over the Bar at 7 A. M. Wind N. W., fresh; ship Mercury, for Havre, at 2:45; steamer Asia, for Liverpool, at 3:45 P. M. Weather clear; wind moderate, N. W.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 23, sunset—A 3-masted schr. in tow coming up the Bay; ship London, for London, passing down the Narrows in tow of the Huntress; Clifton, for Charleston, passed down the Narrows at 10:15; ship Chase, for do., at 10:40; bark John J. Palmer, at 12 M.; ship Martha, for Melbourne, at 4 P. M. Wind moderate, N. W.; weather clear.

NEWPORT, Nov. 23—Arr. schrs. John Williams, Jr., Johnson, Nassau, N. P., for New-York; Bella Peck, Gardiner, Fredericksburgh, for New-Bedford; Bengal, Hix, Richmond, for Providence; Leader, Bearse, New-York, for Wareham; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Southport, for Boston; J. Guerstow, Harding, Bristol, for New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 23—Arr. steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; ship Rockall, Martin, Calcutta; schr. M. Moore, Bennett, Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23—The U. S. Mail steamship Florida arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning; all well.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—Arr. schr. Ocean Bird, Providence. She reports having run against the mast of a sunken schooner off Sandy Point, but sustained no injury.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 23—Arr. ship Daniel Webster, Capt. Bellow, from the North Atlantic, with a cargo of 1,400 bbls. whale and 50 bbls. sperm oil.

NEWPORT, Nov. 23—Arr. brig Aurate, Davis, Mobile, for Providence; schr. Wide World, Bulkley, Savannah, for do.; Sea Gull, Howland, Baltimore, for New-Bedford; Empire State, Atwood, Boston, for New-York; Chief, Eldredge, Boston, for New-York; Saml. Gillman, Crowell, Boston, for New-York. Passed up, schr. N. B. Borden, Brightman, from Havana for Fall River; schr. Queen of the South, Mooers, from Mobile for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—Arr. bark Wm. Cardenas; schr. Fanny, Havana. Below—Ship Tonawanda, Liverpool; bark Elizabeth, another bark, supposed to be the Industry, from Bremerhaven.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23—Arr. brig Jno. Pierce, from Havana.

### Spoken, &c.

Bessie Grant—bark, of Liverpool, 61 ds. from River Camaroons; the chief mate and 8 of the men had died of African fever; would put into Sierra Leone for a crew; Oct. 16, lat. 6 37, lon. 12 44.

Eliza Owen—ship, from New-Orleans for Falmouth, Nov. 13, lat. 24 11, lon. 81.

Edward—schr., Slate, of Brookhaven, hence for Matanzas, Nov. 2, lat. 32 11, lon. 74 25.

### Foreign Ports.

At Matagorda Bay, Nov. 2, brig Mystic, Fish, for New-York, ready; schr. Stampede, Burroughs, for do., ldg.; John N. Genin, Phillips, do. do.; Robert Palmer, for do., ready.

At Monrovia, Oct. 17, brig Palmas, for Baltimore in 2 ds. The U. S. steamers Sumpter and Mystic had arrived at Monrovia, and sld. on the 12th for Cape Palmas.